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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

XVII NO. 155---- BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 2 1929 ONE ANNA

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cited instance afforded by Mr. Sarabhai Haji's Bill and said the Bill was a very legitimate attempt to reserve the coastal trade for national shipping and still it met with relentless opposition. He condemned as highly undesirable the development meddling in politics by bureaucracy which was temperamentally opposed to progress.

The resolution was further supported by Mrs. Hannah Sen who claimed that social amelioration was progressing despite the opposition of the Government.

Mr. Chudgar dwelt on the hollowness of claims made by the Princes and warned Britain against playing the dirty game of divide and rule.—Free Press Beam Service.

PROGRESSIVE BARODA

—:o:—

BAN ON CHILD MARRIAGES

BARODA, July 1.

A notification by the Government of Baroda in the latest issue of the "State Gazette", announces that the new Child Marriage Prevention Act, as approved by the State Dhara Sabha, will come into operation from August 1.

People are therefore advised to refrain from entering into any marriage contract without obtaining the special permission of the magistrate if either the bride or the bridegroom has not completed 8 years of age, as the new act not only declares all such marriages invalid, but holds that persons arranging for or taking part in such marriages will be liable to be tried in courts of law and punished by a fine as well as simple imprisonment to the extent of one month.

BENGAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

Triangular Contest for Presidential Chair

CONGRESS PARTY POSTPONES DECISION

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Interest in political circles centres round the new Council meeting on Tuesday next lasting two days only.

On the first day the members register their names while on the second day the Governor addresses the House which next proceeds to elect the President. A triangular contest is likely between Raja Santosh, Mr. Abdul Karim and Mr. Kumar Shishekhareswar Roy. The Congress Party have postponed their decision on this point till that day while at a Party meeting to-day it unanimously re-elected Messrs. J. M. Sengupta as Leader and Dr. B. C. Ray as Deputy Leader.—Free Press.

BENGAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

CALCUTTA July 1.

The Governor will address the new Bengal Legislative Council on 3rd July.

CAPTURE OF GARDEZ

—:o:—

ROBBER CHIEF'S SUCCESS

SIMLA, July 1.

The capture of Gardez took place on the 26th June. It is officially reported that a Kohistani lashkar under Mahomed Umar Khan took part in it together with Suleman Khel and Zadran contigents. If this report is correct Gardez is now in possession of Habibullah. A number of subjects from Gardez garrison are taken refuge in British territory in Kurram.—A. P.

"RED" LETTERS

—:o:—

Mr. Dhand Arrested

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES EXPECTED

DELHI, July 1.

Mr. Munilal Dhand has been arrested at Delhi under Section 507 I. P. C. for alleged writing anonymeus intimidating "red" letters by the Delhi Police under warrant from Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi.

A pistol and, it is reported, some important papers have been recovered from Mr. Dhand. The accused has not been released on bail though the warrant is a bailable one.

It is understood the police expect to make sensational discoveries as a result of the arrest. The accused will be produced before the Court after two days when the inquiry is complete.—Free Press.

FIRE IN A JUTE MILL

—:o:—

LAKH OF RUPEES DAMAGE

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Ganesh Jute Mill was the scene of a fire this evening. Gowsen stocked in Jute and gunny was completely gutted. The fire brigade had a strenuous fight for four hours. Damage is estimated at about a lakh of rupees.—Free Press.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SIKH PRINCE

—:o:—

REPRESENTATION TO VICEROY

LAHORE, July 1.

It is understoood that Master Tara Singh, Editor "Akali" and Vice-President of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee has made a representation to the Viceroy making serious allegations against a Sikh Ruling Prince and praying for an enquiry. He has also requested the Viceroy to grant an interview to enable him to lay before His Excellency proofs of allegations made in his representation.—Free Press.

KING'S RETURN TO LONDON

—:o:—

Great Send off at Windsor

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE

LONDON, July 1.

The weather this morning was dull and cold, boding ill for the King's return to his capital, an event which drew a multitude to two and half miles route of the State procession from Albert Hall to Buckingham Palace, including visitors from overseas and Americans now thronging London. But the rain held off and the sun broke out shortly before noon when Their Majesties who motored from Windsor were due to take their seats in the open State carriage at Albert Hall.

A GREAT SEND-OFF.

There was a great send-off at Windsor. The bugle sounding the Royal Salute announced to the citizens thronging the streets, windows, and roofs, that Their Majesties were leaving the Castle. A mighty cheer went up mingled with cries of "Good luck to Your Majesty" and "Good Health." The King attired in silk hat and morning dress and the Queen in fur trimmed coat of cream and gold were obviously delighted with the welcome.

The Royal borough of Kensington was in gala dress. High Street was ablaze of flags. One building flew emblems of all, British, Dominions and Colonies. Unseen by crowd Their Majesties on arrival at Albert Hall at noon changed into open landau and entered Kensington Gardens amid tumultuous cheers. His Majesty's bronzed face was light. The manner in which he helped the Queen into the carriage showed his strength had been restored. Waves of cheering burst from loyal multitude waiting anxiously to see for themselves how the King looked. The King repeatedly raised his hat and the Queen bowed in response to the welcome.

KING'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE.

Immediately they arrived at the Palace, the King issued the following message:—

"I wish to express heartfelt gratitude for the affectionate and enthusiastic welcome which I received on returning after long months of illness to the capital of my Empire."

THEIR MAJESTIES ON BALCONY.

Their Majesties appeared on the balcony of the Buckingham Palace few minutes after their return. A crowd estimated at hundred thousand sang "God save the King" led by the Guards Band. Then there was tumultuous chcecering which was renewed when someone brought the Princess Elizabeth to the balcony and the Queen took her in her arms.—Reuter.

DUTT AND BHAGAT SINGH DAY IN LAHORE

10,000 Persons Attend the Meeting

A FAKE BOMB THROWN AT THE AUDIENCE

LAHORE, June 30.

Ten thousand people gathered in the Municipal Gardens outside the Mori Gate this evening to express their sympathy with Dutt and Bhagat Singh who are on hunger-strike for the last 16 days. Sardul Singh presided.

There was tremendous enthusiasm and about 15,000 photos of Dutt and Bhagat Singh were distributed.

Speeches were made exhorting the people to subscribe liberally to the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case Defence Fund, to wear Khaddar and emulate the ideals for which Dutt and Bhagat Singh have courted suffering and privation.

A resolution was adopted congratulating the two sufferers

FAKE BOMB.

Earlier in the beginning of the proceedings a round-shaped iron peace resembling the shape of a bomb was thrown amidst the audience injuring one. Great indignation prevailed at the incident and the president took hold of the missile which proved to be harmless. The person responsible for this has not yet been traced.

Further enquiries into yesterday's incident at the meeting show the iron ball was about two seers in weight and injured three people, two seriously one of whom was dressed by volunteers at the meeting.—Free Press.

The Bombay Editor of the Free Press of India, writes:—

(The above telegraphic report of Lahore observing Dutt and Bhagat Singh day telegraphed by the Free Press, Lahore, on Sunday night was delivered to the Free Press, Bombay, but not to Calcutta Office of the Free Press, which has evidently been suppressed.)—Free Press.

DELHI CELEBRATES BHAGATSINGH-DUTT DAY

—:o:—

"EVEN THEIR ENEMIES DARE NOT DENY THEM TRIBUTE"

DELHI, July 1.

Bhagat Singh and Dutt Day was celebrated in Delhi with great enthusiasm yesterday. Quite a number of young men observed fast and assembled at Jumna sands last evening where a resolution congratulating Bhagat Singh and Dutt on their selfless and heroic sacrifice was unanimously passed.

Two short speeches were made exhorting young men to imitate the brave spirit of Bhagat Singh and Dutt. It was pointed out by the speakers that, however, one may differ with the action of the accused in the Assembly Bomb throwing even their bitterest enemies would not deny the tribute to their selflessness Free Press.

CALCUTTA OBSERVES THE DAY

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Bhagat Singh and Dutt Day was celebrated in Calcutta this evening when Dr. Bhupen Dutt presided at the meeting.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the Government for Meerut prosecution, proscription of Bharat Mc Augreji Raja" and the arrest of Messrs Ramanands Chatterjee and Shyamkanta Das for the publication of "India in Bondage."—Free Press.

PRISONERS' SYMPATHY WITH BHAGATSINGH & DUTT

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 1.

The under-trial prisoners in the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case who are in police custody here observed fasting yesterday in sympathy with Dutt and Bhagat Singh. Most of them refused both the meals.—Free Press.

TAKE YOUR FULL SHARE IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Maulana Zafar Ali's Exhortation To Muslims

LAHORE, July 1.

Moulana Zafar Ali Khan who is on his way from Bombay broke journey at Delhi and was given a tea party last evening by the local merchants.

Speaking at the meeting, Moulana Zafar Ali Khan declared he had an important and private interview with King Amanullah at Bombay on the Afghan situation and he was able to know real causes that led to the downfall of King Amanullah. But he was waiting for the time and occasion to disclose as to the causes working behind the present drama in Afghanistan.

He exhorted the Muslims, to take a full share in the war, and fight for the national freedom.—Free Press.

LAHORE CONGRESS

—:o:—

Mahatmaji in Race for Presidentship

LAHORE, July 1.

Names of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal, Sjt. Subhas Chander Bose, Vallabhbhai Patel and Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad are suggested for the presidentship of the Lahore Congress.—Free Press.

"NUMANCIA'S" RESCUE

—:o:—

PRO-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS

LONDON, July 1.

Great pro-British demonstrations in Spain in consequence of "Eagle's" rescue of the missing airmen have been echoed in the western hemisphere.

Reuter's Buenos Aires correspondent cables that thousands of persons joined in spontaneous demonstrations on Saturday on receipt of the news of "Numancia's" rescue. Crowds paraded flag-draped streets shouting "Vivas" for King George, the British Admiralty and the Navy.

Blue jackets of His Majesty's steamer "Durban" now in harbour were lionised when they landed. There was special demonstration in front of the British Legation.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN FRONT OF BRITISH LEGATION

—:o:—

LONDON, July 1.

Mexico City.—The Spanish colony demonstrated at the British Legation Cheers were raised for King George and impromptu speeches were made to which the First Secretary to the Legation replied.—Reuter.

"EAGLE'S" RESCUE WORK APPRECIATED

—:o:—

LONDON, July 1.

Washington.—High American Naval Officers warmly praise "Eagle's" fine work.—Reuter.

"MISSING" SPANISH AIRMEN DUE AT GIBRALTAR

—:o:—

LONDON, June 30.

The "Eagle" with the Spanish airmen is due at Gibraltar on 2nd July.—Reuter.

PARTIES IN BENGAL

—:o:—

MR. SEN GUPTA TO LEAD CONGRESS GROUP

MUSLIMS STILL UNDECIDED

CALCUTTA, July 1.

A meeting of the Congress Members of the Bengal Council held last night elected Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy as leader and Deputy Leader respectively of the Congress Council Party.

A meeting of the different groups of the Muslim Members of the Council held last night at Mr. Altaf Ali's residence discussed the question of the formation of a separate Muslim Council group as well as Ministry, but no decision was reached.

As regards the election of the President, it is yet undecided as to whether each party will put forward its own candidate for contesting the election or follow the Parliamentary convention by supporting the Raja of Santosh, President of the last Council.—A. P.

BRITISH NAVAL MISSION FOR CHINA

—:o:—

SINO-BRITISH AGREEMENT

LONDON, July 1.

Nanking.—The Sino-British agreement has been signed providing for the training of Chinese naval cadets in Britain and the employment of British naval mission to assist the development of the navy for which some new small vessels for police duties have been constructed in Britain.—Reuter.

VAN LEAR BLACK RETURNS TO LONDON

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LONDON, July 1.

Van Lear Black has returned to London. He plans to restart on his tour to Japan after his return from America.—Reuter.

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REVOLT IN FARS

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FORTNIGHT'S TRUCE DECLARED

TRIBES TO ATTEND CONFERENCE AT SHIRAZ

LONDON, July 1.

Teheran.—It is reported trat the new Commander-in-Chief of Fars has issued a manifesto to the tribesmen advising them to desist from disloyal activities. It is also reported that a fortnight's truce has been declared and certain tribal leaders are coming to Shiraz for conference.—Reuter.

FRANCO-PERSIAN TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP

—:o:—

RATIFICATION BY MEDJLISS

LONDON, July 1.

Teheran.—The Medjliss has ratified a Treaty of Friendship with France. It has adjourned till eighth August.—Reuter.

MEDJLISS RATIFIES GENEVA PROTOCOL

—:o:—

USE OF POISONOUS GAS IN WAR TIME

TEHERAN June 30

The Medjliss has ratified, the Geneva Protocol of June, 1925, against the use of poisonous gases in wartime.—Reuter.

'MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'

—:o:—

SON SUCCEEDS FATHER IN EDITORIAL CHAIR

LONDON, July 1.

Mr. C. P. Scott has resigned editorship of the "Manchester Guardian". His son Mr. E. T. Scott, the chief leader-writer during the past three years, succeeds him.—Reuter.

LORD IRWIN'S MESSAGE TO JAINS

—:o:—

BOMBAY, July 1.

In reply to a message of good wishes sent by Raja Vijaya Singh of Duhuria, Azimganj, Bengal on behalf of the Jain community the Private Secretary to Lord Irwin writes:—"Their Excellencies desire me to thank you and through you the Jain community very much for the good wishes for their journey to England. His Excellency feels that he need not assure you that his thoughts will always be directed towards the welfare of India and each of her communities."—A. P.

HAJ COMMITTEE REACHES MADRAS

—:o:—

MADRAS, July 1.

The members of the Haj Enquiry Committee arrived this morning from Bombay at the Central Station were received and were garlanded by prominent Muslims.

The Committee will commence its sitting to-day and will examine witnesses. The Committee leaves for Calcutta on the 4th.—Free Press.

U. S. FINANCIAL PROSPECTS NOT BRIGHT

—:o:—

LONDON, June 30.

Washington—The financial prospects for the fiscal year 1930 are not so bright as the Treasury must find 150 million dollars for the Farm Board in addition to funds for cruiser construction and flood control.—Reuter.

It is understood that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla on 6th July on Monsoon tour and return here on 2nd August.

STOCKS & SHARES

Renewal of Selling Pressure

UNFAVOURABLE JAMSHEDPUR REPORTS

Bombay, July 1.

The Bombay share market ruled easy on renewed selling pressure influenced by reports of a threat of general strike at Jamshedpur in the Tata Iron & Steel Works. There was marked absence of buying and pries suffered alround. Mill shares opened quiet and developed into weakness on stady selling. The undertone of the market was easy and confidence is again shaken.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 720 and soon declined to Rs. 709. At this level there was some recovery which carried prices to Rs. 712 but again declined to Rs. 703 and finally closed at Rs. 705. Century opened at Rs. 317 and after declining to Rs. 305 closed at Rs. 307. Fazal shares lost Rs. 16 and closed at Rs. 505. Pearls also declined Rs 13 after opening at Rs. 523 and closed at Rs. 510. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 158 and steadily declined to Rs. 145. Ordinary shares ruled weak and closed at Rs. 46/12. Burma and Hydros, Cements and Shippings all were weak.

The market is again feeling the effect of strike possibilities at Tata Steel Works. The local mill strike still continues with little prospect of an early end and the share market has still to pass through anxious times.

Business on cash is also lessening and prices are tending to lower levels. Khatau shares were done at Rs. 66/4. Framji Petit fetched Rs. 192/8. Pachora Jamner Rails were done at Rs. 85. India Bank opened at Rs. 99/8 and closed at Rs. 100 Imperials were done at Rs. 1,427/8 and new issues were quoted at Rs. 347/8. Central Bank shares were done at Rs. 78/4. Tata Power Pref. changed hands at Rs. 967/8, 975. Katni Defds were bought at Rs. 760. New India opened at Rs. 20/4 but declined to Rs. 19/14. Jupiter opened at Rs. 10/2 and gained

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ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 1.

Bombay Dyeing 720, 9, 12, 3, 5.
Century 3, 7, 5, 7.
Colaba 112, 13.
Crescent 88, 87.
Fazul 521, 17, 20, 7, 12, 5.
Indore 358, 57, 61, 60, 61.
Madhowji 20, 23.
Nagpur 60, 55.
New Great 163, 55.
Pearl 323, 20, 21, 12, 13, 7, 10.
Simplex 36, 35.
Swadeshi 392, 87.
Burma 725, 27, 22, 25, 20.
Hydro 1048, 43, 45, 36, 40.
Tram 129.
Deff. 158, 52, 50, 51, 45.
Ord. 50-12, 50-14, 46/12.
3 1/2 p.c. 67/15/6, 67/12.
1945/55 102.
Bundi 17/8, 17/10.
Indian 250, 45.
Alcock 285, 80, 86.

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As. 2. Scindia opened at Rs 8/14 and closed at Rs. 8/15. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 72 and declined to Rs. 71/4 Tata Construction opened at Rs. 49/12 and closed at Rs. 50. Bombay Telephones were quiet at Rs. 53. B. B. Petrols closed at Rs. 4/8.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, June 29.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 325
Apollo 60 nil 2/14
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 310
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 705.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 141/4
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100 307.8.
Central India 1001 xd 455.
Colaba Land Mills 113-12.
Crescent 100 87.8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 85
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 10y 460.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/3
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 708 115.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 4.
Fazulbhoy 250 505.
Finlay 100 10y 88-12.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 126-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1525
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 130.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13/21 361-4.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 6/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 65
Kohinoor 10/0/100 162-8.
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 1455.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1600 20y 1200.
Madras United 250 7/8/ 440
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 850
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 162/8
New City of Bombay nil 71.4.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 155.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 310.
Phoenix 100 30y cd 300.
Premier 10 nil 1-8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance. Silk 50 6/8 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 460
Simplex nil 35.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f. 387.8.
Tata Mills 25 nil 25
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2050
Western India Spinning 1 2 000 0 900.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100.
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 250 18-4.
Eastern £5 xd 88.
Imperial 560 40f xd 1427/8
Imperial Contributory 125 101 347-8.
Union 5/11 3/8/6.
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESH COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 17.10.
Central India Mining 7.
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 90.
Indian Cement 2/10 245.
New India Assurance 51f 19.14.
Katni Cement 100 nil 200.
Punjab Cement 100 11.6.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19.4.
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Defd 760.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Frantej 400 31/11/6 762/8.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 94
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 647.8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord 1000 530.
Bombay Tramway Ord xl 129-6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1040.
Tata Power 80000 nil 408.12.
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1100
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. S. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1875
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/4
New India Assurance 6y 19.14.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 280.
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 95, 12 12 by 183.12.
Burma Uganda 80 nil 80
Burma T Corporation 720 720.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 220 Def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 10
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 8/15
Tata Construction 40 51
Tata Iron Defd 145
Tata Iron Ord. 46.12

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 104
Andhra Valley B 8 100/15
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 1.

The local cotton market ruled easy on favourable weather reports from America. Broach J/A opened at Rs. 326/8 and declined on steady selling and long liquidation. There was marked absence of buying. The following against cotton is increasing owing beneficial rains over cotton producing districts. The stock of raw cotton in the local market is unusually large. Liverpool opened weak at a decline of 7 points. The market closed weak at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A 322/8.
Broach A/M 332/8.
Oomra July 271.
Oomra D/J 291.
Bengal July 213.
Bengal D/J 289.

SAMPLE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 1.

July. 248.30
Oct. 229.40
Jan. 223.50

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 1.

F.G.M.G. Broach 400
F.G.M.G. Bengal 3,700
Fin. M.G. Oomra 2,200

DAILY ROOM RATE

July 1.

Bengal D/J 242
Bengal July 213
Broach A/M 336
Broach J/A 326
Oomra D/J 294
Oomra July 274

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	228	223	215	208
Sind	230	225	217	210
Punjab	225	220	212	205
Rajputana	228	223	215	208
Broach	341	336	326	321
S. D	351	346	336	331
P. A.	346	341	331	326
K. V.	339	334	324	319
Dholera	334	329	319	314
Kalajin	338	333	323	318
Cutch	353	348	338	333
Surat	406	401	391	386
Rajpipla	401	396	386	381
Navsari	421	416	406	401
Oomra 3	289	284	274	262
C. P. No. 1	314	309	299	287
C. P. No. 2	301	296	286	274

Southern Western Good Staple Rs. 314.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Jaujodhpur 221
100 G. G. Kesna & Co Bhayabadar 310
100 Volkart Bros Burhanpur 247
100 Volkart Bros. Amraoti 245
100 Volkart Bros Karanja 271
100 Volkart Bros Amreli 213
100 Volkart Bros Indore Old 232
100 Volkart Bros. Hingoli 240
100 Volkart Bros Shegaon 212
300 Japan T. & Co. Panduma 288
100 Japan T. & Co. Vinchhia 221
100 Japan T. & Co. Burhanpur 251
100 Japan T. & Co. Aurangabad 253.
100 Chachaty & Co. Hansi 272
100 H. Nanshi & Co. Lahore 210
100 Toyomankwak Aurangabad 246
100 Toyomankwak Jamshedpur 225
100 Toyomankwak Bhawnagar 225
300 Toyomankwak Malakpur 246
200 Toyomankwak Nagar 222
100 Toyomankwak Lahore 284
100 Bombay & Co. Veravul 223.
100 Ital India & Co. Hansi 206
100 Volkart Bros Nimarkheri 261

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 1

Our market has ruled quiet today with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/15 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Rs. 7/11/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7/9/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 7/9/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 7/11/6 per cwt. F B H.

B R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13 per cwt.

Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/12/6 per cwt.

Tone:—Quieti.

N. Y. COTTON DECLINES 14 POINTS

—:o:—

Favourable Weather and Crop Conditions

FINANCIAL CHRONICLE ESTIMATES ACREAGE 48,888,000

New York, June 29

The New York Cotton futures market ruled easy to-day on absence of important buying influenced by more favourable weather and good crop conditions. Prices fluctuated within a range of 18 to 10 points and closed at a net decline of 18 to 9 points. The chief weakness was in July position which is still having the effect of large stocks and absence of demand.

It is a strange situation that exists particularly at New York where prices of Spot Cotton are quoted 20 points under Southern markets irrespective of the cost of carrying cotton. October option is quoted about 30 points under New Orleans October. There is a puzzle and requires good deal of consideration. This disparity creates the first impression of the existence of a fairly large short interest, mostly made up of speculative sales as no important hedge selling has been placed as yet. The second one whether the farmers will be willing to place their hedges at New York or New Orleans. The third point of interest is unusually low reserves in the U.S.A. It is evident that any demand from spinners is likely to be a continuous drain on the large stocks held at New York. The adoption of Southern delivery against N. Y. contracts is also a new test and is likely to alter the plans of speculative operators. It is not known whether the present large stock held at N. Y. by prominent spot houses is against their commitments with spinners or is against hedges places at attractive prices in Liverpool. Whatever may be the cause, nevertheless, the fact remains that the situation is somewhat unnatural.

In the mean time, the market is under the "Blight of the Bureau" which is due on Monday, the 8th instant. Private guesses are being issued everyday and the latest one by the "Financial Chronicle" shows acreage under cultivation at 48,888,000 acres. This authority adds that excessive rainfall and boll-weevil are serious factors. The weather conditions broadly are favourable. The crop is flourishing and is progressing favourably giving hopes of a fairly large yield. The weevil activity, although great, so far no serious damage is done. The key to the situation lies in what sort of weather we are going to have in the next eight weeks.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 18.24 (opening lowest 8.06 (11-23 a.m.)
N. Y. October highest 18.69—05, lowest 18.60—14

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Our travelling man cables from Austin (Texas).

Conditions becoming much more favourable in Texas and Oklahoma-Boll-Weevil doing some damage. Rains needed in North-West Texas.

Liverpool market easy on long liquidation, chiefly July.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co:—Spinners takings so far this season are 15,419,000. Continued rains have fallen in Texas-South in Alabama".

Acreage ideas being increased somewhat forecast better weather".

Reuter:—"Market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by more favourable weather and more favourable crop conditions".

Norden:—"Rains East of Mississippi favouring, weevil activity, but crop progress generally good. Believe short sales dangerous rather buy".

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends, dated 28th and 29th ultimo:—

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindred. (28-6-29)

"Market steady held by Weevil reports. Weather uncertain. No special feature, only small business passing."

Harris:—"Cotton crop progressing favourably, bullish sentiment ebbing, tendency looks moderately lower."

Reuter:—"Market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by more favourable weather and more favourable crop conditions."

Messrs. Procter and Gamble estimate acreage increase 4 per cent. with a total of 48,821,000 acres.

The first Bales of new American cotton crop was ginned in Texas in the 13th June. According to a Census report production of linters since August 1, last year amounted to 1,057,000 Bales against 861,000 Bales previous year till 13th June.

—:o:—

AMERICAN COTTON & PRODUCE

Liverpool, June 29.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton, have received the following cables from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Cotton—acreage indication around four per cent increase on last year. Market now entering crop score period and hot dry weather is necessary to allay weevil fears."

"Wheat—markets strong on unfavourable crop news from Kansas and Nebraska. Reports from North West Canada indicate that favourable weather is required to secure even fair crop. Sentiment very bullish, but outlook dependent entirely on weather developments especially Canada.

"Sugar—Advance due to Cuban political interference and impression that crop and marketing control being mooted as counter to American Tariff proposals, but outcome is obscure although supply and demand situation warrants no important advance market is likely to fluctuate freely according to daily tenor of political advices.

"Coffee—easier on lower Victoria ocerings."

"Cocoa—heavy July tenders absorbed by New York, but actual demand dull."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28.
Receipts to date		
29/6/29	9188000	8400000
Receipts Yesterday		
26/6/29	3000	11000
Exports to date		
29/6/29	7885000	7170000
Stock at Ports		
28/6/29	792000	892000
Stock at Interior Towns		
28/6/29	304000	438000
Stock at Liverpool		
28/6/29	920000	758000
Visible Supply		
28/6/29	2320000	2918000
Quantity in Sight		
28/6/29	15481000	14088000

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China sold. Poor support.

ALWAYS USE
Katni Stoneware Pi
There are FOUR STRONG POINTS in favour of
KATNI
Katni Pipes are widely known for their strength.
They are Non-Leaking
Easy Fitting
and
Super-Glazed.
All sizes held in Stock.
UTILITY is the Watchword of Katni Manufacture.
The Katni Cement & Industrial C
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, :: :: :: ::

THE DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMAC
The Biggest KAVIRAJI PHARMACY of BENGAL.
Head Office:—Armenian Street, DACCA. Branches:—ALI
ASOKA RASAYAN
Rs. 1-8-0
Wonderful specific for all kinds of diseases of Women, menstrual troubles, uterine disorders and sterility.
JVARA KESARI
Re. 1-0-0
Cures Malaria obstinate fevers, enlarged spleen and liver, anaemia oedema, dyspepsia, and restores former health.
MAKA
The Pana
CHY
Rs.
Ideal Ner
Men, Wo

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 1.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1|5 25|32.
D D 1|5 13|16.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 27|32 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Mid-July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Ready
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Mail.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278-1|2.
Banks Selling T T 278.
Banks Buying T T 277.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 123.
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/4 nominal.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 131 1/2

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York-London 4.84 31|32 29th ulto.
Shanghai-London Nom. 2|5 9|16 1st inst.
Japan-Lond 1|9 5|8 29th ulto.
London-Paris 123.90 29th ulto.
London-Belgium 34.905 29th ulto.
London-Switzerland 25.19 1|2 29th ulto.
London-Italy 92.65 29th ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 28th ulto., £4-4-11-1|2 29th ulto.
Silver London Ready 24 1|4 28th ulto., 24 1|8 29th ulto.
Silver London Forward 24 5|16 28th ulto., 24 3|16 29th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 52 3|4 28th ulto., 52 1|2 29th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 13|32 per cent 28th ulto., 5 13|32 per cent 29th ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 1|2 per cent 28th ulto., 5 1|2 per cent 29th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-2 1|2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

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on 11 April, 2017

EDUCATIONAL.

IAN WIRELESS COLLEGE
Incorporated with the
DIAN RADIO RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
52|1|1, College Street,
CALCUTTA.

pens on 1st JULY, 1929.
ns and qualifies candidates for employment as
ess attendants, Operators and Engineers for
ERNMENT, MARINE, AIR-FT AND BROADCASTING TATIONS FULL RADIO TRAINING IN
departments including build- and maintenance of high set and stations.
ough Correspondence or class lecture and demonstration.
Prospectus and admission, to the PRINCIPAL.

MPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

students of The Bengal Wire- and Telegraph College, 3 n Street, Calcutta, confidently, mend our Friends and intend- Wireless Operators to join with n. Good prospect. Best g. Home-comfort and care of pal T. L. Biswas.
K. Rao—Mysore, M. G. Kul—Surat, M. S. Rehal—Punjab, Kanungo—Chittagong, S. K. —Calcutta, Pratap Singh i—Darjeeling and others.

ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC NSTITUTE DELHI, (Register- ler Act XXI of 1860. Apply ospectus to Principal Dr. K. PTA. for learning and securing OMAS in DENTISTRY Homo- y, Electro-Homoeopathy and mistry.
R168

DE ANNOUNCEMENT.

NEW SEASON TEA.—We have big stock of Leaf and Teas. Good discount and rates for best Nilgiri Teas to wholesale customers. For ulars apply to:—THE ROYAL RI TEA SUPPLY CO., Post o. 26, Coimbatore.
R1711

H GROWN NILGIRI TEAS.—
d energetic and trustworthy TS, who can book 2000 Lbs per month. Salary of Rs. 50 mmission of 9 per cent will be For particulars of security, apply to:—THE ALL-INDIA TRADING CO., Coimbatore.
R1710

HE GWALIOR SUN BRAND RTLAND CEMENT
ses all the requirements of the h standard Specification and is ed by Government Test House, e to be cement of a high order ecommended for all classes of All enquiries and orders will our best attention.
YUSUF BUILDING,
ngate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ANTED—A PRINCIPAL for Government Technical School, now. Applicants should have od degree in engineering (me- ical and electrical) and at least years' experience in railway or lar mechanical engineering work- s. Commercial and industrial rience is desirable. Salary Rs. -25—1200. A house is provid- which must be occupied, and for h rent is charged. The select- ndidate will be on probation for year. Canvassing will disqua- Apply by registered post to Director of Industries, United inces, Cawnpore by the 15th , 1929, giving age and full par- ars of qualifications.
32339

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

THE NEW SESSION of the University will commence on the 23rd of September, 1929. Admissions to the B.A., B.Sc., B.Th., M.A., M.Sc. and Law classes and to the Training College and Tibbiya College will be made from the 19th to the 25th of September.

All applications with migration or transfer certificates and Registration Fee must reach the REGISTRAR by the 20th of August.

For Prospectus and Admission Forms apply to the REGISTRAR.

32354

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "SADO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 1st July, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE POREBUNDER STONE CO. LTD., A JOINT STOCK COMPANY REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AND HAVING ITS REGISTERED OFFICE IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Merchants' Bank Limited, through its Official Liquidator ——Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter on the 21st day of June, 1929, on the Petition of the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation), a creditor of the above Company, it was ordered that the Porebunder Stone Co. Ltd., the above-named Company be wound up under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and Mr. Hirjibhoy Hormusji Wadia, the Court Liquidator was appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company with all powers under Section 179 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 to be exercised under Section 180 of the said Act.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1929.

A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs. Dastur and Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

32348

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
HERE IS A
TALKING PICTURE!
That will Thrill You—
THE SHAKEDOWN
FEATURING:—
JAMES MURRAY
BARBARA KENT
and
LITTLE JACK HANLON
Although a Crook play, the Moral it conveys is a good one. Children will learn steadfastness of character from it, and manliness.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Frozen-Faced Comedian—
BUSTER KEATON
In his Latest and Best:—
STEAMBOAT BILL JR.
Supported by the Popular Screen Star
A UNITED ARTIST'S PICTURE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Comedy of Conjugal Errors.
VERA REYNOLDS
In William de Mille's Production.
THE LITTLE ADVENTURESS
A Merry Cocktail of Chuckles to satisfy the most jaded film fans—

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ANOTHER MAMMOTH DOUBLE ATTRACTION
The Popular European Artistes
THE BELGIAN VARIETY COMPANY,
In New Songs and Dances.
9—VAUDEVILLE ARTISTES—9 In a Brilliant Variety Show
Also
Richard Barthelmess
In THE WHEEL OF CHANCE
7 Parts. Also
THE GRAND DERBY 1929.
The Most Complete Record of the Race. Usual Popular Prices.

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,66,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.
Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
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General Manager B. J. DUFF

Holbrook's Sauce
NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
AND
PURE MALT VINEGAR
Sold by all Dealers and Stores.
Sole Agents:
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Presidency Provident & General INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—
Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
INSURE your life at a very low premium of Re. 1 and 8 annas per month.
No Medical Examination.
We issue policies on female lives also.
Wanted energetic and influential AGENTS on very liberal terms.

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The Original and Leading Firm of
Occulists & Opticians
71, Esplanade Road,
Opp. The Bombay Club,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

ASTHMA
No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.
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How Virol builds for *LIFE*

Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote:—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give *your* child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE
VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Age 5 yrs. 7 mths. Weight 1 st. 7 lb. 2 oz.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

Age 6 yrs. Weight 3 st. 4 lb. 2 oz.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

BEAUTIFUL in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

SHIPPING

P & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
6 July	Rajputana		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia	All	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak	ress	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda	with	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	sail	11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura		16,601
9 ,,	Maloja	direc	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Razmak	from	10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindia		16 614
28 ,,	Morea		10,958
1930		without	
11 Jan.	Narkunda		16,572
14 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana	transship	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan		20,847
8 ,,	Morea	ment	10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	at	19,648
1 Mar.	Maloja		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @	Aden	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi*		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10 602
26 ,,	Narkunda		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
15th July	Dumana		8427
12th Aug.	Domala		8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	Stockwell	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	Kitson	8442
1930			
3rd April.	Dumana	.. ..	8427
24th ,,	Domala	.. ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
28th June.	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
5th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan.

... cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aPenang Maru	5214	20 June	2 July
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	1 July.	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@ Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	13 ,,
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kashima Maru	10006	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru	27th June	11th July
Sumatra Maru	11th July	24th ,,
Chifuku Maru	25th ,,	8th Aug.
Shunko Maru	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Ganges Maru	27th ,,	10th Sept.
Honotulu Maru	10th Sept.	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

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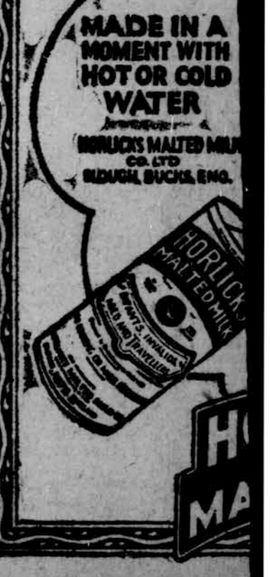

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THE LATE MR. B. F. MADON

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To-morrow's Public Meeting

The following is the agenda for the public meeting to be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, under the Presidentship of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. to express sorrow at the death of Mr. B. F. Madon:—

1. Proposing Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to the chair. To be moved by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E., and seconded by Mr Vithaldas Kanji.

2 Speech of the President.

3. Resolution:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its deep sense or grief and sorrow at the premature death of Mr. B. F. Madon, whose deep patriotism, selfless service in the industrial, agricultural and economic activities of the country, exemplary character and above all, innate gentility endeared him to all who came in contact with him. The meeting further places on record its sense of the irreparable loss the country has suffered by Mr. Madon's death and sends its respectful condolences to the members of his family."

To be moved by Mr. H P Mody and seconded by Mr. D P Khaitan and supported by: Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, and Mr. Manu Subedar.

4. Resolution II:—

"This Meeting resolves, in grateful appreciation of his valuable and sterling services to the economic advancement of the country, to raise a suitable Memorial to Mr. Madon and hereby appoints the following Committee (names to be mentioned at the meeting) to collect funds and take all other necessary steps for carrying out this Resolution."

To be moved by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and seconded by Mr. Lalji Naranji and supported by Mr J K. Mehta, Mr. Mavji Govindji, Mr. S A Brelvi, and Mr. B F Bharucha.

5. Resolution III:—

"This Meeting authorises the President to send a copy of this Resolution to Mrs. Madon and other members of his family'."

To be moved by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, C.I.E., and seconded by Mr Behram N Karanjia.

To be moved by Mr. I. R Tairsee and seconded by Mr. Ebrahim G. Currimbhoy."

FIVE VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

—:o:—

More Men Resume Work

There were scenes of rowdyism on Monday in the mill area and some cases of assaults were reported to the police both by the volunteers and the men going to work. The strikers seem to have became desperate now as there seems to be no hopeful sign of an amicable settlement of the strike as the mill-owners are importing new men from upcountry, except eight mills, almost all are working with a large percentage of the imported men. Moreover, for the past few days, the strikers who had gone home are also returning and resuming work. This has naturally given a fresh cause to the volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union to work more zealously, and in their overzeal to persuade the men not to go to work, they at times come into conflict. Some volunteers posted near the Pearl and Premier mills on Monday morning, had hot words with the men going to work, and from words they came to blows. In the squabble, three mill workers were injured, and had not the police arrived in time, the situation would have taken a more serious turn. The police arrested five volunteers who were taken to the police station.

ANOTHER ASSAULT

In another fracas at Gorpdeo, the volunteers were rather roughly handled and had the worse of it by the workmen. It appeared three volunteers were passing along the E. D. Sassoon mills when they were assaulted by some workers. One of them was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

The Girni Kamgar Union is straining every nerve to meet the situation, and as many as six meetings are held in a day at different centres urging the men to hold on till all their demands are granted. Mrs. Dange also addressed a meeting exhorting the women not to go to work and remain firm till mill-owners had granted their demands.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

RESULTS OF B. HY EXAM.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

No. 1 (Vasant Ganesh Naralkar.)
No. 2 (Sharul Trambakbhadra Pandya.)

PART I.

No. 6 (Mota Dhunjibhoy Vakil).

B. P. C. C. BY-ELECTION.

NEW MEMBERS FROM "F" WARD.

As a result of the by-election to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the "F" Ward District Congress Committee Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and Naji Premji Deoji have been returned unopposed.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An important meeting of the olunteers of the "F" (Parel) ward istrict Congress Committee will be ld on Tuesday, the 2nd July, 1929. 8-30 p.m (S. T.), in the Offices the Committee, Kavarana Buildg, Parel, to conside the special ycott programme for Sunday, the instant. The matter being of gent and immediate importance it requested that every volunteer make it a point to attend the eting without fail. Members are interested in the Foreign th boycott work are also requestto attend the meeting. As full orts of the enrolment of member for the month of June have not been received at the Committee's es, those of the members who got the membership receipt s are requested to send in their rts without any avoidable

IN AID OF FLOOD-STRICKEN PEOPLE OF ASSAM

—:o:—

KATHIAWAR POETS' CONCERT BRINGS READY RESPONSE

Under the auspicies of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a Concert of the Charans was performed in the Vanita Vishram Hall on Sunday noon under the presidency of Sir Prabhasanker Patani. In spite of heavy rains the hall was packed to its utmost capacity. The poets led by Goculdas Raichura entertained the audience with their sweet and spirited recitals and the performance throughout was eminently successful. At the close of the meeting an appeal was made by Mrs. Ratanbai for funds for the Assam flood Relief and in response to it the audience generously responded, and a sum of Rs. 1201/- were collected on the spot. The followin are the name of the donors:—

Sir Prabhashanker Patani Rs. 251/; Mr. Yashavant Prasad Desai 201/-; Mr. Jivanlal Motichand Rs. 101/-; Mr. Bhaidas Dharvi Bhuta Rs. 101/-; Mr. Muliya Tamewa Rs. 101/-; Mr. Narotamdas Phau Rs. 51/-; Dai Laxmipai Karamsi Damji Rs. 51/-; Mr. Uttamchand Rs. 51/-; Mrs. Goshiben Captain Rs. 20/-; Satibaben Vadilal Choksi Rs. 25/; Mr. Jamiatram Solicitor 25/-; Mr. Tribhovandas Malvi Rs. 15/-; Nava-Navalal Chhaganlal Rs. 11/-; Mrs. Kamlavanti Jethalal Rs. 11/-; Mrs. Lilavati Gulabchand 11/-; Cash Collection on spot 175/-. Finally Mrs. Ratanben Mehta appealed to the Managing Committees of the Relief fund collected at the time of last flood in Gujrat and Kathiawar to hand over the balance on their hand for utilising the same to give relief to the afflicted in Assam. Some of the members of such committees present in the meeting expressed their desire to do the best in their Committee in reply to the appeal. Those who desire to contribute to the fund are requested to communicate to or see the Secretaries Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road during office hours Any donations received will be duly acknowledged.

All the moneys received for the purpose shall be forwarded to the needy through the flood relief Committee appointed by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

LOWERING OF FRANCHISE

—:o:—

QUESTION BEFORE CORPORATION

PROBLEM OF SALE OF MUNICIPAL PLOTS OF LAND

The Bombay Municip al Corporation on Monday discussed as an urgent matter a letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, asking the Corporation to favour Government with their views on Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole's bill in the Legislative Council to lower the franchise from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved a resolution to inform the Government that the Corporaion did not wish to make any change at present.

Mr. Boman Behram said people did not yet know how to give their votes and what they really wanted was education rather than the right of giving votes.

WHOSE FAULT?

Mr. R. S. Asavle retorted that if the masses were illiterate, it was the fault of the Schools Committee, who had failed in the discharge of their duties. As many other councillors desired to speak on the subject, the President adjourned the debate till Thursday next.

LIQUOR SHOP NEAR A SAINT'S SHRINE.

Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz moved:

"That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that the liquor shop license granted in Sitaram Building situated near Palton Road be cancelled as it is in close proximity to the shrine of a Mahomedan Saint who is held in very great respect and veneration by the Mahomedans."

Mr. R. S. Asavle moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Public Health Committee for report. He said he had personally visited the locality and made enquiries from the "Mutawalli" who did not raise any objection to the liquor shop Besides, it was not a retail but wholesale shop.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram opined that since they had disbanded the Advisory Excise Committee, it would not be consistent with their dignity to approach Government on the matter.

Mr. F. M. Maniar moved another amendment to refer the matter to the Commissioner for an early report.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin said there were two wholesale liquor shops in the same locality, and if action was to be taken, it should be taken against both Besides, this question was before Government now, and it was no use sending it to the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mohmed Ebrahim Sarang suggested that the matter be sent to the Public Health Committee.

When the question was put to vote, both the amendments and original proposition were lost

MUNICIPAL PLOTS FOR SALE.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe then moved that the Roads Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Comissioner whether in view of the growing tendency of the people to build properties in the suburbs outside the city owing to high prices fixed for municipal plots and also in view of the enormous number of municipal plots remaining unsold with little prospect of further sales at the present high prices, it is not advisable and desirable in the interest of municipal finances to offer for sale or long lease, the municipal plots in "F" and "G" Wards at specially reduced cheap prices irrespective of the original costs; such concession, if necessary being restricted to a short period of six months or a year only.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla suggested a rider to the effect that the Roads Committee should also report on the desirability of appointing five members of the Corporation to co-operate with the Commissioner to go through all the preliminaries of selling plots with a view to get the final sanction of the Corporation.

The proposition was accepted with the rider.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

Alleged Settlement of Decree

PROSECUTION OF DEFENDANT ON FORGERY CHARGE

Before Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court, an application was made on behalf of Jungaldas Chimandas, commission agents of Bombay, for sanction to prosecute one Lilaram Motiram, under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in respect of alleged forgery of a document.

A decree for Rs. 18,441 was passed in 1926 by Mr. Justice Davar at the Bombay High Court in favour of the applicant who claimed the amount on an agency account with the respondent. The applicant transmitted the decree to the District Court at Lyallpur for execution against the immoveable property of the respondent.

In September 1927, the respondent took out a chamber summons against the applicant for adjustment of the decree, and in support of the summons he produced a letter dated June 22 1927 purporting to have been written by the applicant and containing the terms of the alleged adjustment. When the summons was heard by Mr. Justice Rangnekar, the applicant denied having written the letter which he characterised as a forgery. The summons was dismissed, and at the instance of the applicant the letter was impounded by the Court.

The applicant now seeks to prosecute the respondent for forgery and asked the Court's sanction.

His Lordship being satisfied that there was a 'prima-facie' case for prosecution issued a "rule nisi" calling upon the respondent to show cause.

—:o:—

A BARRISTER IN TROUBLE

—:o:—

ALLEGED CHEATING

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hirjibhai S. Pavri a non-medical practitioner charged Framroze J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, and Darabsha Merwanji Umrigar with cheating and aiding and abetting each other in respect of a cheque of Rs. 400.

Mr. Bahmansha Daroowalla, advocate, represented the complainant while Mr. Vellani, Barrister, appeared for the first accused and Mr Antia, Advocate, defended the second accused.

On the Court questioning the complainant what the facts of the case were Mr. Daroowalla explained that the complainant had obtained a decree for about Rs. 600 against accused No. 1 and Bai Pirojbai E. Engineer which amount was subsequently made payable by an instalment of Rs. 30.

On or about the 28th January last accused Nos. 1, 2 and Mr. Dinsha K. Kanga, Advocate, went to the residence of the complainant at about 9 p.m. and accused No. 2 represented to the complainant that as he was going to Calcutta, he wanted accused No. 2, his barrister, to settle the balance of the decretal amount with him so that the complainant may not harrass Bai Pirojbai. The complainant would not agree to do so unless he was paid Rs. 400 which amount the first accused offered to pay the next day as he had not his cheque book on with him. Next day accused No. 1 gave the complainant his cheque for Rs. 400 and took a writing from him in full settlement of the decree. The complainant was not informed, nor did he see that the cheque was post dated, but that he discovered it when he presented it to the Bank. He immediately saw the accused in the office of Mr. Kanga, Advocate, but the accused would not return the receipt nor pay the amount of the cheque. The complainant thereupon complained to the police and sent a notice to accused No. 2 which was refused. Next day accused No. 1 left for East Africa. On the due date when the cheque was again presented it was dishonoured. Mr. Daroowalla urged that the accused had deliberately misspelled his signature and both the accused had conspired to defraud the complainant. From the Bank account produced in Court, by the clerk of the Central Bank, it would be clear that both the accused were systematically giving cheques which were dishonoured. Besides from several other transactions, the complainant was in a position to prove their fraudulent intent.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Antia explained to the Court that accused No. 2 had paid the moneys to accused No. 1 his counsel and the complainant had accepted his "havala" and he was therefore innocent.

Mr. Vellani who had received instructions from No. 1 from East Africa representing his cause said that as he had not received the moneys from accused No. 2 he was not bound to discharge his liability. though he had a large amount standing in his name in the Bank which was subsequently transferred to the name of his wife.

The Court at this stage suggested that some settlement may be arrived at between the parties, otherwise if he finds that there is a 'prima facie' case against accused No. 1 he may have to forward the papers to the High Court if the complainant so desired.

Ultimately the accused between themselves agreed to see that the complainant was paid his amount without prejudice to their rights and contention and Mr. Vellani made it clear to the Court that it should not be presumed that he would settle the dispute out of fright or threat of a police prosecution as he had a very good defence in law.

For settlement the case was adjourned to 27th July.

HOPELESSLY DRUNK AT THE WHEEL

—:o:—

MOTOR DRIVER'S ADMISSION BEFORE CORONER

How Bombay citizens risk their lives at the hands of motorists was narrat- at the Coroner's Court on Monday when an inquest was held touching the death of Ganpat Bapu (60) who was knocked down by a motor car at 9-30 p.m. on 23rd ultimo. It appeared from evidence that Ganpat was returning from a Bidi shop at Khetwadi Main Road to his house which was close by when a motor car No. Bom-8445 driven by Shivram Sakharam came from the wrong direction and knocked him down. The motor after the accident dashed against an "otla." Ganpat was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Sunday, death being due to pneumonia following injuries. The driver Shivram, according to the evidence, was so hopelessly drunk that he was dragged out from the motor car and taken away to the police station.

"DON'T REMEMBER ANYTHING."

When asked by the coroner if he had to say anything, the suspect replied: "I was so hopelessly drunk that I do not know what had happened."

Coroner: To whom does the motor car belong?

Suspect: I do not know (laughter.)

Coroner: Who were sitting inside the car?

Suspect: I do not remember (laughter.)

The police officer who arrested the accused said that the motor car belonged to a prostitute and apparently a man and a woman might be going for a joy ride when the accident occurred. After the accident they took advantage of the confusion and disappeared.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to rash and negligent driving against suspect Shivram.

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NEW YORK FUTURES 37 PTS. DOWN

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York July 1.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.78
To-day's Opening Rate	18.62
Difference	—16
To-day's Closing Rate	18.41
Difference	—37

New York July 1.

The market early opened at a decline of 16 points and further declined by 12 points on favourable weather news and long liquidation At later part of the session market was very nervous and prices dropped by 37 points on heavy speculative selling. The market finally closed 18.41 (—37)

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 1.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.89
To-day's Opening Rate	9.92
Difference	plus .03
Today's Closing Rate	9.77
Difference	—12

EXPECTATIONS.

The Liverpool market is expected on Tuesday 9 to 10 points down. Broach July/August at Rs. 319.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

Slight to moderate rain in Texas. Eastern belt generally fair Balance partly cloudy.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, July 1.			
Silver Ready	24	1	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	1	0
Lower	0	1	0

Silver Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay July 1.	
First Settlement	0
Second Settlement	0

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1929.

Jail Reform

—:o:—

It is a grim task to go through reports of Jail Administration in India, to read accounts of prisoners flogged or confined in solitary cells and to read—without surprise—of the growing number of hardened and habitual prisoners. The Bombay Jail Administration Report for the year 1928 is no exception to the rule. Indeed, jails in Bombay, as in other provinces, continue to be dens of frightfulness and will continue to be so till the authorities come to have the humanity or wisdom of converting them into schools of correction. It is but occasionally that some of the jail scandals come to light, when committees of enquiry are appointed and recommendations made—and shelved. In all probability the recommendations of the U. P. Jail Enquiry Committee, many of which may usefully be adopted in Bombay, may share the fate of the recommendations of the Jail Enquiry Commission of 1919. It seems there is no hope of real jail reform unless the whole administration of the country is completely Indianised.

One of the statements in the Bombay Jail Administration Report for the year 1928 reveals the significant fact that of the 15,549 prisoners admitted into the jails during the year as many as 12,228 were totally illiterate. But there is no statement to show how many of them were given to drink and how many were unemployed at the time they were jailed. If these facts were ascertained they would have revealed the whole truth that ignorance, unemployment and drink are responsible for nine-tenths of the crime in the province. And the same is true of other provinces. Victims of these three abettors of crime are, of course, sent to jail. But what about a Government that does little to combat illiteracy and unemployment and traffics in liquor for profit?

What is not prevented can at least be cured to a large extent. If the responsibility is fixed upon the jail authorities to reclaim as many prisoners as possible and if remunerative work, hard though it be, is taught to and exacted from the prisoners, it would be possible to mend thousands of broken men and remove the temptation to a second offence. But such work is given to prisoners on a very small scale and Government seem to be loath to purchase for office purposes the articles made in jails or find a market for them. The report itself says: "If Government finally decides to accept the recommendation of Jail Industries Committee that the purchase of certain articles from jails should be obligatory on all Government departments, the result will be that many more prisoners will be usefully employed and that a great deal of public money will be saved. Goods made in jails cost nothing beyond the price of the raw materials consumed and the wear and tear of the simple plant used in their manufacture. The prisoners who made them have to be maintained whether they work or not. It must, therefore, always be profitable to Government to use a jail made article rather than a similar article purchased in the open market, the price of which also includes the cost of labour and the manufacturer's and distributor's profits." We cordially endorse the suggestion and Government may accept it at least in their own interests if not in the interests of the prisoners. The objection on the ground of competition with private enterprise is hardly valid. For, the only consideration in this matter must be the good of the prisoners. If the Government were by the people and for the people, they would gladly purchase all the articles made in their jails and, being inseparable from the people, could easily find a market for many more jail made articles. Many jails then would be transformed into so many educative and profitable workshops

Opportune Reminder

—:o:—

The Wafd Party in Egypt, the political group whose parliamentary representatives are muzzled, because Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud does not dare govern with the assistance of an Egyptian Parliament hostile to him and his clique, has sent a cable to Mr. MacDonald warning him that Egypt's pinchbeck Mussolini does not represent the Egyptian people and that he must not conclude any settlement with the present "unrepresentative Government" of the country. The cable is an opportune reminder by the Wafdists to the new British Premier and the Labour Party that it would be futile for them to expect to resume negotiations with Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud for an honourable and amicable settlement of Anglo-Egyptian difficulties. The stage was well set for their solution in the interests of the British capitalists who are highly pleased with the present administration of Egypt. King Fuad's visit was arranged for during this month. He was to arrive with his Foreign Minister, Dr. Hafiz Bey Afifi. Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud is already in England, having come over to receive from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. This ancient seat of learning finds nothing incongruous in calling a man who has set constitutional law at defiance in his own country, a "doctor of laws" so rapid has been the decline in respect for democratic government in modern Oxford.

But a hitch arose in the agreeable termination for British Capitalism of the many vexatious difficulties it meets in its pacific penetration of Egypt. The difficulty about the distribution of the waters of the Nile was satisfactorily solved, the Tory Government in Britain and the docile Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud having agreed that the protests of the vast majority of the people of the land of the Nile were of no account. Then came the Labour Government to power. Scenting this possible inconvenience the Egyptian Premier had taken care to declare before leaving for England "I have no intention to enter into negotiations with the British Government to settle the Egyptian question." But the Wafdists know better and they very justifiably apprehend that this bitter opponent of Egyptian Nationalism with his pathetic faith in British good intentions will not be averse to entering into informal talks with the new Government and that these talks will develop into a closer understanding leading to a treaty, particularly when King Fuad and his Foreign Minister happen to be present in London. The Labour Government will be stultifying itself and hurting a large mass of its followers if it opens negotiations with Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud. The "Manchester Guardian" rightly declares that if the Labour Government concludes any settlement with the present unrepresentative Government of Egypt it runs "the clear risk" of the settlement being repudiated by the Egyptian people. It is a warning that Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues cannot afford to ignore.

Tilak Memorial

—:o:—

It is deplorable that the Bombay Tilak Memorial Committee, appointed in 1925, should have still had the necessity for appealing for funds for the proposed statue in memory of the Lokamanya. The Committee does not seem to have collected a decent sum by now beyond getting a promise of Rs. 10,000 from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. It, therefore, still wants Rs. 40,000 for the statue. We cannot believe that the people of Bombay are less generous now or less enthusiastic about a memorial to the Lokamanya than before. But the Committee has been extremely slow in collecting subscriptions. Only a couple of days ago did it commence any brisk collection work. At a public meeting convened by the Committee, Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, M. S. Aney, Jamnadas Mehta and B. T. Desai, Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Savarkar and others made eloquent speeches urging the people of Bombay to subscribe the necessary amount before the end of the month. We are glad to note that Mr. Mehta, Mr. B. T. Desai and Dr. Deshmukh have undertaken to make good any possible deficit along with other guarantors to be enlisted hereafter. We trust the actual collection of funds will begin at once and be carried on briskly by the members of the Committee, enlarged if necessary, and its volunteers. We have not the least doubt that if earnest efforts are made, they will meet with prompt and generous response. The people of Bombay would give thousands for a bronze statue in memory of the Lokamanya, to be erected at the very place he was cremated and bearing the inscription, "Swaraj is my Birthright and I will have it."

Haileyan Platitudes

—:o:—

One of the outstanding qualities of Sir Malcolm Hailey is his ability for sonorous phrase-making and he loves to exercise this ability to the full when occasion permits. The opening of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces on Saturday provided such an occasion and Sir Malcolm Hailey poured out many a platitude for the benefit of the legislators in his speech. Nobody can take any objection to his statement that the realization of advance must come from the determination of the individual to improve his personal status and from the efforts of individuals in the mass to improve their social and intellectual position. Nor can there be any controversy over his equally platitudinous statement that the existence of a legislature leads to the spread of political consciousness. But what the Governor of the United Provinces was careful to avoid mentioning is that political freedom for a people, the absence of handicaps for them to rise to their full social, intellectual and political stature, is the one pre-requisite for their progress. In the United Provinces, as elsewhere in British India, the bureaucracy provides these handicaps and obstructs the progress.

Relic of Feudalism

In spite of strong Government opposition, the Legislative Council of the United Provinces carried a resolution recommending Government to delete the section of the Land Revenue Act which empowers it to arrest and imprison revenue defaulters. This relic of feudalism deserves to in fact to disappear everywhere in India from the armoury of coercive processes which Government use to compel the prompt payment of land revenue. As the mover of the resolution in the U. P. Council remarked, the section had now outlived its usefulness and helps at present modern landlords "to harass, disgrace and persecute" their tenants. This salutary reform was, of course, opposed by Sir George Lambert on behalf of the U. P. Government. But his admission that the section was "a powerful weapon in the hands of Government" is itself an indication of the reason which prevents officialdom all over India to part with the coercive powers it enjoys in collecting land-revenue. It is high time it learnt to depend upon civilized weapons.

LIFE IN FUTURE BOMBAY.

—:o:—

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

(BY A CITIZEN.)

I.

Anent the recent riots in Bombay resulting in the reign of terror, mowalism, murder; rendering life and property of the citizens insecure; disrupting peace and tranquillity and throwing up the established fabric of Law and Order, Transport and Supply, Industry and Education and the functioning of the normal rhythm of life in Bombay into chaos and convulsions: the question uppermost in the minds of the Government, the Urbs Prima in Indies and its citizens including the custodians of law and order—the Police and Magistracy—was, what action or actions they were to take to prevent such riots and orgy from ever-taking place and defacing the fair name of our "City Beautiful".

CLEANSING OF HEARTS.

To make life in Bombay possible and worthy of living, all her citizens and friends who are concerned in her future, must set themselves to bring about that cleansing of hearts to which Dr. Deshmukh, the ex-President of the Municipal Corporation, referred as the only remedy. That a thorough cleansing of hearts should take place and the effects be lasting, it is essentially necessary, first, as a preliminary adjunct, that the outward cleansing of the whole city and such of its personnel that needs it should take place, with a degree commensurate to the inward cleansing. Always, in all cases, even from times immemorial, the outward cleansing always preceded the inward cleansing. We had, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six years ago, John the Baptist, at the advent of the cleansing of hearts ducking people into the waters at River Jordan, so that outward cleansing may facilitate the inward cleansing which was shortly to take place.

BOMBAY'S SMALL BEGINNINGS.

Having the City's best interests at heart and not being a communalist nor a mill-owner or a Labour Unionist either, but a simple citizen of Bombay and moreover, being somewhat of an observant nature, I have at different periods and in different environments observed life and human nature in Bombay for the past quarter of a century or so. Therefore, without getting into controversial waters and touching upon the matters that are 'sub-judice' and without putting a handle—for partisans to dispute over and quarrel—to those vexed questions, as to whether the tempestuous times we recently had, were due to Communistic backing or doctrines, or communalism pure and simple, or to the 18-pence ratio—I will have recourse only to my Portfolio of Citizenship and place therefrom before the Government and the public such observations as I have made and noted thereon and their sequels as have dawned on me from time to time.

Ever since the Island of Bombay was handed over by the Portuguse to Sir Humphreys Cook, that illustrious predecessor of our Governors, who first got the bright idea of walking across from island to island during low tides—and there were seven of them including the Old Woman, not of Bori Bunder but of Colaba—our early Governors sought to weld the seven islands into one. Each one in their turn like Governor Hornby of the Velland Fame completed the job. The fishing hamlet and its few fisher-folks — like the Jews whenever they were loving

(Continued on Page 10.)

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

—:o:—

NOT SO LONG AGO.

An English paper recalls interesting items of life in the land of our Trustees, not so long ago. It says:—

"When we think of the huge electorate which to-day may record their votes, it seems remarkable that in the 1821 Parliament 350 of the members were returned by only 180 people, consisting of lords and others who could nominate.

"On one occasion the member for Bute was himself his only voter. Before the sheriff and returning officer, he proposed, seconded and nominated himself candidate. He then solemnly voted for himself and was declared to be "unanimously returned."

"Corruption in those days was blatant. In Sudbury in 1826 four cabbages were sold for £10 each, the sellers being voters.

"All sorts of dodges were followed for keepng hostile voters away. Some Ipswich men, wanting to go home by sea from London to vote, were "accidentally" taken to Holland."

POLYGAMY?

A correspondent in London paper says:—

"A man must please himself as to whether he marries again or not.

In any case, to my mind, a second marriage is polygamy, the only difference being that the Arab or Turk who has two wives at the same time shows the most pluck."

GOOD INTENTIONS.

Paved with good intentions are the roads—of retired Anglo-Indians' minds, if we are to believe Sir Leslie Wilson, His Excellency, in a speech in London, said:—

"I came home full of good intentions to try and interest the people in England, but must confess that I find it extraordinarily difficult to retain the attention of any one on the subject of Bombay, or indeed of India, for any length of time. .....

"I must frankly say that my experience has been that far deeper interest appears to be taken in the sale of cigarettes after a certain hour (Laughter)".

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THING IN INDIA.

As Natives have no sense of humour, I must warn them that they are expected to laugh at what follows. Sir Basil Blackett in his speech at the 'Bombay' Dinner held in London, said:

"He recalled the remark of a lady tourist who said that the most beautiful thing she saw in India was the sunset behind the Aga Khan. This did not fail to call forth the musical laughter of the banked.

THE PENALTY OF CHIVALRY.

The following extract will, we hope, not fail to illumine the minds of the backward Natives of this land:—

"Numbers of men now refuse to give up their seats to women, but their refusal has nothing to do with their chivalrous attitude. Their refusal is not a sign of boorishness.

(Continued on page 10)

INDIAN WOMEN'S STANDPOINT

Propaganda in England

WE ARE NOT PREPARED TO TALK OF OUR SENTIMENTAL PAST BUT WE ARE TRYING TO MAKE FUTURE AS GLORIOUS, SAYS MRS. RAM RAU

LONDON, June 14.
By Air Mail.

Indian women were much in prominence during the week at the Various Conferences held in London. The debates and discussions at these conferences provoked press comments. The "New Chronicle of Christian Education felt that" however exaggerated we may think recent reports on the conditions of women in India as a whole, it is true that enlightened Indians themselves know how wrong some things are, and are attempting in a way—small perhaps, in comparison with the need—to find some remedy. A Hindu proverb says, "He who having received a sum loaned, or the like, does not repay it to the owner will be born hereafter in his creditor's house as a servant, a slave, a woman or a quardruped". No wonder it is difficult for women themselves to get a fair deal. Yet it is recognised that women must largely work out their own salvation as women have had to do in England and every other country where their educational, religious or social and economic position has been unsatisfactory. There are so many ills to be remedied that one movement cannot embrace them all. In large towns like Madras, Bombay, and Delhi they are working for educational reforms through branches of the All-India Women's Conference. A Royal Commission reported recently that only nine per cent. of the female population of school going age of the 120,000,000 women in the country were undergoing any form of education at school or college.

Although India has some remarkable able women feminists, such as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Rama Rau the majority of the women of India know and care little about politics. This indifference will doubtless, disappear as education progresses. At present women are greatly helped by the Indian Women's Society, the Seva Sadan, which is something like our own Y.W.C.A. The Society has established schools for child widows and deserted wives, opened hostels, and trained Indian women as nurses. It is seeking to combat the high death rate among women and children by the spread of knowlege through Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

There is also an organisation known as the Servants of India, the members of which pledge themselves to serve for twenty years the cause of the progress in India.

A new experiment which, though it has started in a very small way promises to be most effective has been started among working women by the Y.W.C.A. and is in charge of Miss Iris Wingate, the National Industrial Secretary for India, Burmah, and Ceylon. The Seva Sadan works almost entirely among the middle classes and is able to supply voluntary workers to the Association to help their poor sisters. The Social Service League founded by the Servants of India Society, is in touch with working men who are also helping, and it is expected that as soon as Miss Irene Mott (the daughter of Dr. John R. Mott) who has just undertaken health education work near Bombay has been able to train native workers, another valuable source of help will be available."

RETIRED I.C.S. AIRS HIS VIEWS.

The "Western Daily Press" of Bristol gives a report of the crowded meeting that was addressed by Mr. G. S. Dutt, (Retired I.C.S.) at the Folk House on "The Woman's Aspect in Indian Affairs", the chair being taken by Mrs. Barrow Hill, J. P. Mr. Dutt stated that the ideal of Indian womanhood was the principle of giving; one of the first pioneers to advocate the woman's cause in India was Raja Ram Mohan Roy, whose tomb lies in Bristol. Women were now taking positions of equal standing with men, and sitting in the legislative councils, and the lecturer stressed the opportunity which lay before English women to create the bond of friendship and love with their Indian sisters. A keen discussion followed during which the audience condemned the fact of Indian women working in the mines. A letter was read which was an expression of greetings and goodwill from the women of Bristol to the women of India. It was still in circulation among various women's movements in the twon but the first two hundred signatures were being sent to India with Mr. P. M. Kabali, the first Indian aviator who left in his solo 'plane for Karachi on last Friday.

The "Liverpool Post and Mercury" gives an account of the address delivered by Professor D. K. Karve of the Indian Women's University to the Liverpool Rotary Club on "The Work of the Indian Women's University" which he founded 13 years ago.

"India has awakened, and I believe there is a bright future before her" said Prof. Karve. In his opinion the next generation would find India advancing by leaps and bounds. Already there was great activity in social, industrial, political, and educational fields. Forty years ago public opinion in India was strongly against the remarriage of widows of high caste. He considered it was an injustice to ask a widow ten or twelve years old to pass the rest of her life in celibacy. He thought he ought to set an example and he faced ostracism by marrying a widow thirty-six years ago. He took up the question of educating the young widows as teachers and nurses, and later started an educational institution for married and unmarried girls.

About 1,400 girls were receiving secondary education, under the auspices of the women's University, in affiliated high and middle schools. They hoped eventually to obtain Government recognition and support for the university. One of his dreams was to see a network of high schools in India, and a college and eventually a woman's university in each linguistic province.

Incidentally, Professor Karve mentioned that unemployment among university graduates was becoming an acute problem in Madras and Calcutta.

LADY SIMON SPEAKS.

In the course of her address on Friday afternoon to the annual conference of the British Commonwealth League at a luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant Lady Simon said that until the women of India took their responsibilities toward their own people as a serious matter, the true greatness of India would not appear before the world. The heart of India was beginning to beat in its womanhood, and she thought the women of India deserved the highest prasise. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the same gathering said that she thought the crown and climax of the feminist movement should be the absence of any further sex consciousness.

The Conference of the British Commonwealth League was much interested in the account of what the Indian women are doing given by Mrs. Rama Rau, the wife of the deputy secretary to the Finance Department of the Government of India, who is now in London serving with the Simon Commission. Most of the delegates at the Conference read their speeches but Mrs. Rama Rau preferred to address "ex tempore."

"A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN FROM INDIA."

The "Manchester Guardian" after naming her "a beautiful woman" wrote that "in her richly coloured native costume she looked like the sympolic figure of young Indian womanhood and she told of so much that had already been achieved, that her hearers were enthusiastic, and one after another delagates from different parts of the Empire rose to congratulate her."

An Australian lady said "her speech has been a revelation to us and it has made us feel more than ever before our kinship with the women of India."

"I am speaking for the New Zealand delegates and expressing their admiration" said a woman from Wellington. She felt that Mrs. Rama Rau's record of the Indian women's work was amazing as they had themselves done nothing like that.

Mrs. Rama Rau had explained that the woman's movement was now definitely established and organised throughout India. Only a very small number of Indian women were educated according to present day standards but during the last few years those women had become wide awake to the necessity of doing all they could for their sisters and of altering many customs that were based not on religion but on ignorance and superstition. She told about the work of the Indian Women's Association, with its seventy-five or eighty branches throughout India, and how it was encouraging great numbers of women to attend meetings where necessary reforms were discussed, and they were asked to form their own opinions. Mrs. Rau touched on the work of innumerable small organisations, each trying in its own way to enlighten and educate public opinion. She asked her audience when they heard of child marriage, the purdah system, and similar customs that handicapped Indian women to remember that these social evils were not common to the whole of India but only to sections of the community in some places. Much disgust was felt, she continued, by progressive women because the Child Maternity Bill had been put off, and put off for two and a half years.

"We feel that if women had been allowed to take part in promoting the passage of that Bill, said Mrs. Rau, "it would have gone through easily." When the Bill was passed, a great deal must be done to educate the people, Legislation was a great means of educating them on social questions and the women were prepared to do the spade work and carry on the propaganda. The women's committees had very definitely expressed their conviction that the age of consent should be raised. They had pressed for a bill on those lines.

Why, then, should the Government have thought it necessary to set up a Commission on the question to tour through India, spending lakhs of rupees that could have been used for education. We have been suffering because the wrong system of education has been imposed on the girls in our schools. The system, taken mainly from English schools, suits the boys well enough, but the same curriculum and course of studies have been introduced into girls' schools. We want a system better adapted for girls."

In concluding, Mrs. Rau said "Women are trying hard to organise a body of trained women who would go into the heart of the country and teach the people how to improve their conditions. We are not prepared now to talk about our sentimental past. We are only looking at what now exists and trying to make the future as glorious as our past."

WEAVING FACTORIES IN VILLAGES

—:o:—

RESOLUTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Mr. Syed Munawar M.L.C. will move the following resolutions at the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

This Council recommends to Government to appoint at an early date a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into and report on the administration of Musalman Wakfs (Charitable endowments) in the City of Bombay with a view to reform them in the interest of the beneficiaries for whom the Wakfs have been set up by their respective donors.

This Council recommends to Government that the exemption granted by Government to the Dawoodi Bohrah community (one of the principal Musalman sects) from the operation of the Wakf Act should now be withdrawn.

JAIL REFORMS.

This Council recommends to Government that a Commission be appointed at an early date to enquire into the administration of Jails in the Bombay Presidency and to suggest ways and means for introducing Jail reform on the lines pursued in the West and in America.

WEAVING FACTORIES IN VILLAGES.

This Council recommends to Government the desirability of exploring the possibilities of starting in consultation with the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies spinning and weaving factories on co-operative lines on a small scale at centres of cotton producing districts in the Presidency, with a view to providing employment to agriculturists and others, specially handloom weavers who have been displaced from their hereditary occupation, so that the agricultural population may not be divorced from the land to the detriment of agriculture in the province.

PREVENTION OF BEGGARY.

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a commitee of officials and non-officials at an early date for the purpose of suggesting practical steps for the prevention of beggary in the Presidency in general and in Bombay City in particular;

This Council recommends to Government that the scheme of Primary Teacher's pay recommended by the Sathe Paranjpye Committee be put into force at once with retrospective effect from April 1927 in pursuance of the resolution of the council passed in June 1926.

This Council recommends to Government that the Urdu Training School at Poona be raised to status of a College.

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to represent to the Government of India that the system of recruitment of Seamen at the port of Bombay through licensed brokers be discontinued, and that the work of recruitment should be undertaken by the Government itself, as is recommended by the Clow Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1922.

A scene from the "Wheel of Chance" which is now being shown at the Capitol.

MR. W. A JOWITT, K. C.

—:o:—

WHY HE JOINED THE LA BOUR PARTY

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR, MACDONALD

The announcement made that Mr. W. A. Jowitt, K.C., Liberal M.P. for Preston, was to join the Labour party and to take office under Mr. MacDonald as Attorney General was officially confirmed, when the correspondence between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Jowitt was issued.

Mr. Jowitt wrote to Mr. MacDonald on Wednesday as follows:—

My dear P.M.—As suggested I have had a talk with Mr. Henderson today. I have expressed my views to him in detail. Everyone, I think, must regard your present task with passive sympathy, but those like myself who have hitherto taken their stand as Radicals must now consider whether they ought not to render active support to your party as being to-day the only party which is an effective instrument to carry through those reforms which the country desires. The policy which I advocated at the last election—a policy from which I do not wish to withdraw—comprised certain main points—

(a) A reshaping of our foreign policy, a more definite advance towards arbitration and away from armaments the strengthening of the League of Nations, and an earnest endeavour to arrive at an understanding with America.

(b) An active policy to combat unemployment by means of development both at home and in the Empire, and further vigorous efforts to provide a sufficiency of houses and to undertake slum clearances.

(c) Adherence to Free Trade and sound finance.

(d) The removal of certain anomalies in and an extension of our system of social insurance and an improvement in working conditions.

I realise, too, that more and more in the future must the economic life of the people be freed from domination by the motive of profit-making, and anticipate no difficulty in co-operating with you on those lines. I set out these points as they, amongst others seem to me then and now to comprise the cardinal points which must receive attention. I understand that each of these policies will receive the determined support of your party. I have come to the conclusion that it is to your party and to your party alone that those who think as I do must now turn to achieve these objects. Accordingly I write to express my consent to enrol under your banner, and my willingness to assist as best I can as a loyal member of your party in the great tasks which lie before you. If you tell me that I can be of real service to you and your Government I shall fell it my duty to do anything I can to help you.—Very sincerely yours

(Signed) WILLLIAM A. JOWITT.

MR. MACDONALD'S REPLY.

Mr. MacDonald replied the same day as follows:—

My dear Jowitt:—I am so pleased to have your letter of to-day's date. You and I have been friends for some years now and I have often wondered what there was of any substance which really divided us, so much have our minds been akin. I am very glad that you have now decided that it was waste of time and an unjust withholding of service from the public for you to continue to believe that the party with which you have hitherto been associated can be revived so as to contribute something that is really valuable to our public life. It has become a question of choosing which of two parties one has to serve. Cordial indeed are the welcome which I give you and the hopes which I express that you will find pleasant companionship with us, and comfort, both of mind and soul, as our colleague.—Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

MR' RAJAH'S LOYAL MESSAGE

—:o:—

LONDON, July 1.

The All-India Depressed Classes Association through its President, Mr. M. C. Rajah has telegraphed a loyal message to the King expressing joy at his return to London after illness and praying that he should enjoy continued health and strength. —Reuter.

THE ELECTION AND AFTER

—:o:—

HEART SEARCHING AMONGST THE CONSERVATIVES

By Sunder Kabadi.
By Air Mail.

LONDON, June 14.

Though the average man feels that the outstanding feature of the General Election was the high percentage of votes cast, especially in the large industrial areas, the extent of which indicates that the masses in general are seriously stirred, the spokesmen of the Conservative Party have been attributing the Party's defeat to more than one cause. Since the declaration of the result and the installation of the Labour Party in Office, there has been a good deal of heart-searching amongst the Conservatives.

Apart from the Party Press, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Mr. L. J. Maxe, Editor of the "National Review" have been engaged along with many others in exploring the real cause of the Party's defeat and the best methods of remedying the situation.

Instead of awaiting the verdict of the nation, Mr. Baldwin and his self-compalacent Ministers went about the country advertising what they had done during the past five years and declaring that the inevitable verdict would be in their favour once again as to warrant the discussion at that stage of the reconstruction of the Tory Ministry. They seriously felt that the casualty at the General Election would not cause the Party a loss of over 50 seats though some of them expressed themselves very bitterly against Ll. G. whose propaganda might affect them to the extent of about 80 seats.

KNOCKED OUT.

Now the verdict is given. Mr. Baldwin instead of going to Downing Street and visiting the Chequers at weekends, is engaged at the desk of Messrs. Baldwin Ltd. and, in the opinion of Mr. Maxe the Conservative Party has been "knocked out" for the time being, but it can and shall "come back" if it utilises its salutary spell of opposition to recover its conservatism and realises that its popularity as a party depends on its being conservative in fact as well as in name. He says Conservatives generally may thank their stars that they have only lost 140 seats, that the Socialists, if formidable, are not yet masters of the situation. They need not be discouraged by defeat provided they realise their own shortcomings and frankly acknowledge that there was little in the achievements of the defunct Government or in their future programme either to deserve or to command the confidence of the country.

There can be no possible harm in saying now what happens to be true. The recent regime was a keen disappointment to many who worked hardest to turn out the last Socialist Government in favour of the Conservatives. Itwas not unreasonable to suppose that a party that surged into power on a flood tide of National and Imperial sentiments would be animated by some desire to govern and would set about the urgent task demanding solution in practical and determined fashion. The party had little policy and less purpose. At an early stage Ministers appear to have made up their minds to shirk any big problem that could be on their respective departments, leaving what should be the chief task of every cabinet to the Secretariat, or may be the office boy. And between such driving and no driving, the difference was not sufficiently marked out to emphasise the duty of the Party to whom its cause was "not a cry but a creed" to declare that no Prime Minister should be content to say ditto to the colleagues to whom he has allootted the various departments. Unless he has a genius for judging men such as is virtually unknown in political leaders, he is likely to have placed some square men in round holes and other round men in square hole. Even if they all happened to be the right men in the right places, there can be no proper perspective in the operations of any cabinet unless it be supplied from the top. This is not the easy wisdom that has come to all of the Conservatives after the event. Disinterested of them watched the working of the late regime with increasing misgiving, as they observed that one difficulty after another was shied at. This was all the more exasperating because when compelled to act, the Ministers were capable of rising to the occasion. But speaking generally they were flabby and inert, putting off until to-morrow whatever could be neglected to-day. Then suddenly feeling that "something must be done" they would take a light-hearted Leap in the Dark as when they started every one by enfranchising five or six million flappers, who cast approximately 3,000,000 votes for the Socialists, 2,000,000 for the Liberals and 1,000,000 for the Conservatives. Neither "De-rating" nor "Safety-First" could be reasonably expected to stampede young England of either sex.

INEXHAUSTIBLE MILCH-COW.

For all its estimable qualities the Baldwin Government had scant regard for the British tax-payer who was treated as an inexhaustible milch-cow. Retrenchment was never seriously tackled. Rationing, the key to economy was derided. The British navy was deemed almost the only suitable field for "cheese pasring" The Chancellor of the Exchequer revalled in his astronomical Budget and portentous orations. There was no constructive Imperial policy such as the country was entitled to expect from a Cabinet strongly recruited from Birmingham. The British League of Nations, dear to the heart of Joseph Chamberlain—practically passed out of the picture, if it was not actually encouraged to dissipate itself at the last Imperial Conference. The Geneva League of Nations—that paradise of international busybodies—became the apple of Downing-street's eye.

MR. CHURCHILL S. ANALYSIS.

Mr. Winston Chruchill attributes the defeat of the Conservative Government to three distinct causes.

First, the natural desire for change after four and a half years of steady but unexciting administration. Secondly, the prolonged campaign of disparagement levelled against Mr. Baldwin's Government by the powerful popular Press upon whose support and encouragement the conservative forces have as often relied. Thirdly the cold-blooded use of the Lloyd George Fund to sabotage as many Conservative seats as possible, irrespective of the immediate interests of the Liberal Party.

The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking broadly, does not think the new electorate will in the long run prove adverse to Conservative interests, or that there is any ground for disheartenment upon that score. The new franchise merely revives in a multiple form the old household vote. All the women have given very much the same verdict as in the same circumstances would have come from all the men. In the main, households have voted together and though there are millions of exceptions these probably balance each other. The same nation, with the same interests, hopes, fears and prejudices, has voted from the same homes.

As one who firmly believes that politics is the art of looking forward, Mr. Churchill can afford to await the vindication of events in sober confidence. In his opinion, the Conservative Party shall be found marching along it in well-ordered ranks when the crowds who have been lured off upon adventurous excursions return weary, dishevelled and disillusioned, in hot anger at their false guides. The Liberal Party, which is made up of reckless partisanship and the wanton squandering of power, will be obliged to demand an amendment of the electoral law as its life depends upon it and is being devoured in gulps by the Socialists. But a reform of the electoral law must become the Liberal Party main preoccupation only making it five times as easy for a Socialist to get into the House of Commons as for a Liberal.

Such being the setting of the scenes upon which the curtain is soon to rise actors and events will march upon the stage—unforeseen, incalculable, compulsive. European debts and reparation, the United States and the British Navy, Moscow, Egypt Ireland and above all India, Coal and Unemployment glower upon the callow and boastful administrators. The new Parliament must be worthy of its exceptional responsibilities and the Conservative Party must have confidence in its own massive strength as it is strong enough to deal with political questions in a spirit of enlightened patriotism. It will seek no favours, it will drive no bargains; it will give no undertakings but will stand, and stands, the armed and vigilant sentinel, guarding the title-deeds of British freedom and the treasures of the British Island Home.

Amongst the rank and file of the Party, the feeling is that Mr. Baldwin does not seem to be the stuff of which a successful leader of Opposition is made, as he is "too fond of referring to his opponents as his friends and "peace in our time, O Lord", which can hardly be the note of attack." The general demand is for the overhauling of the organisation and its central office. It wants a Committee to be appointed immediately to inquire into and report upon the position of the Chirman of Party and the organisation of the Central office whatever may be the diognosis, of the leaders, the fact remains that the result is decise and more far reaching in effect than may at first be realised. What the Conservatives have lost, they can never regain, as it has been brought into being, in the words of Mr. Lloyd George, by Mr. Baldwin's midwifery. The rising Labour vote is a striking indication of the realination the masses who will never allow the forward march to stop.

THE RYOT'S PRAYER.

—:o:—

(BY "J").

Ye clouds, your precious treasure pour
Our drooping spirits to sustain;
Our parched land, athirst and sore,
Is crying loud for thrice-blest rain.
Come, come, O Rain, in gentle showers,
And fill our fields with golden corn,
Bright promise of those happy hours,
When Hope within our hearts is born.
Our lot, too oft, is hard to bear;
Few are the mirthful songs we sing;
Few joys in life are ours to share
Save those that welcome rain doth bring.
We toil from morn till dewy eve;
Our frugal fare is hardly won;
But gladness comes when we perceive
The rain-charged clouds obscure the sun.
We dread the monster, Famine; he
With giant strides too oft doth stalk
This ill-starr'd land; and Misery
Then comes our short-liv'd joys to mock.
Burst, burst, ye clouds; your treasure pour;
Lord, hearken to our feeble voice;
Thy merey we have felt before;
Then bid once more our hearts rejoice.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

Committee's Call for Propaganda

The Hon. Secretary of the F. C. B. Committee writes:—

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee at its last meeting held at Bombay on 24th May framed the following programme of work for four months from June to September:

(1) Organising propaganda parties for touring outside large towns.

(2) Arranging house to house visits for converting people to the boycott of foreign cloth.

(3) Holding of public meetings where house to house propaganda is not feasible.

(4) Hawking of Khadi as often during each week as possible.

(5) Collecting sufficient funds to run small Khadi sale depots wherever necessary.

(6) Organising street propaganda and Nagar Kirtan parties on every Wednesday and Sunday in the week.

(7) Engaging of special boycott activity on the first Sunday of each month.

(8) Arranging requisitions for special meetings of local bodies which have not so far considered the suggestions made by the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee for securing their co-operation in the boycott campaign.

(9) Posting weekly report of foreign cloth boysott work on each Monday.

(10) Observing 2nd October 1929 as the next National stock taking day in respect of the Nation's efforts for boycott of foreign cloth.

Copies of the above programme were ent separately to each District Congress Committee and to such other local Committees as have supplied their addresses to our Office, and accordingly the 2nd of June, the first Sunday of the month was observed as the Boycott Day. The next Boycott Days to be observed before the next National Stock taking day are:

THE BOYCOTT DAY.

I hope that all Congress organisations will observe the 7th July as the next Boycott Day and give their very best attention to the carrying out of the above programme simple as it is. Most of the items included in the above programme are probably being already carried out by Congress Committees. There may be nothing new in them, but unless we maintain our boycott activity undiminished during the course of the next three months, may, unless we carry on the boycott propaganda with far greater vigour than hitherto we will not be ready for any effective action at the end of the year. The programme of enrolment of members by the Congress Committees laid down by the All-India Congress Committee is being carried on all over the country and the workers everywhere will have now noticed that far from interfering with the boycott work it affords special facilities for conveying the message of the boycott of foreign cloth to all persons who are approached for enrolment as Congress members. It is obvious that before the people are asked to join the Congress they should be explained as to what the Congress is and what its message is. Adequate emphasis should thus naturally be laid on the boycott programme as the campaign for enrolment of members proceeds from village to village. I have no doubt that all Congress organisations will be able to show far better record of boycott work during the next few months than they have been able to show hitherto. I need not remind the Congress Committees that the 7th of July is the first Sunday of the next month and it should be specially observed and ear-marked for boycott propaganda as fixed by the Working Committee.

Our Office has already issued to all the Congress Committees printed forms for weekly report of the progress made in boycott work and I trust that the Executive of the Committees will be able to send in their reports regularly.

What the People Say

—:o:—

THE MATUNGA MEETING

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The controversy over the Matunga meeting provided a painful reading to all the lovers of country's freedom. I myself have denounced through your columns Comrade Hutchinson's attacks on Mahatma and other Congress leaders but now that he is arrested it becomes our sacred duty to lay aside all our differences with him and rush to his help. However reckless he may have been in his criticism of Indian national leaders we must not lose sight of the fact that he was a fellow worker in the cause of freedom and his criticisms were made in good faith. It would be, therefore, nothing less than a treachery to betray a fellow worker. We are protesting against the policy underlying the arrest. The Congress Committee in Bombay has opposed the Mill strike but all the same it has made a common cause with the Strike Committee to defeat the repressive measures. Sought to be introduced by the Government. This clearly shows that whatever the differences amongst the Congressmen they will not allow the third party to take advantage of them.

In view of the fact that no less a person than Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was the president of the protest meeting against Mr. Hutchinson's arrest, I hope Mr. Hutchinson's opponents will realise their blunder of indirectly supporting the repressive policy of the Government and will do full justice to Mr. Hutchinson who is after all a lover of freedom and a fearless fighter in the cause of the poor and the downtrodden. Bande Matram.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA

"SURYA NAMASKAR"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is always wondered why tension should arise between Hindus and Mussalmans in India.

I give one instance of recent occurrence and the cause for irritation to Islam has come from a quarter from which it can least be expected.

A Mussalman gentleman at Bandra now at Rampur, asked the State Karbhari of Aundh if the sun worship exercise was compulsory in the schools at Aundh for Muslim students.

The Karbhari replied "the Namaskar physical exercise is compulsory in the schools at Aundh for students of all castes and creeds including Mohamedans. No sun worship exercise is compulsory".

This clearly meant that the sun worship exercise was different from Namaskar physical exercise and that Mussalman students were subjected to the latter and not the former.

A recent publication from Aundh called "Surya Namaskars (Sun adoration)" shows that this is the sob and whole exercise to which students in schools in Aundh are subjected to irrespective of caste or creed, the pith of the exercise being *sun worship*. It appears thus that Mussalman boys *are* subjected to sun worship and idolatry and the name "Namaskar" exercise is a mere pretence devised.

Such conduct looks like interference with one's religion and faith and naturally causes irritation and disturbance.—Yours, etc.,

JACOB B. ISRAEL.

110 Hill Road, Bandra June 3.

THE SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,Since Mr. Rishi has been unable to choose a public place so far inspite of my clear and straight challenge, I have chosen the Student's Brotherhood Hall near Sandhurst bridge where I am going to prove publicly the falsity of Mr. Rishi's methods on Sunday 7th July 1929 at 6 p.m.

I hereby cordially invite Mr. Rishi and his friends and Messrs. Wadia and Alwa and others of my view to be present on the occasion to see things for themselves all are cordially invited. Yours, etc.

NARAYAN SINGH.

Vile Parle, June 30.

LATE MR. B. F. MADON

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to kindly publish the following few lines in your valued columns at your very early convenience:—

The sudden and untimely death of Mr. B. F. Madon from heart-failure has deprived the country of one of its most eminent workers in the field of public finance and economics, and the intense sorrow which this sad event evoked throughout the length and breadth of the country, affords sufficient proof, if proof were needed, of his sterling services to the Motherland. Mr. Madon was a patriot in the widest sense of the term and his contribution to the advancement of the country in a branch of public activity where comparatively few have succeeded, is sure to provide lasting inspiration to future generations. His gentle manners, easy accessibility, and above all his sterling character endeared him to all, and it is in the fitness of things that a movement should be set on foot to give adequate expression to the appreciation of his public services by his fellow countrymen in the shape of a memorial. A meeting for this purpose will be held at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Wednesday the 3rd instant at 6 p.m. under the Presidency of one of Bombay's greatest public men, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, and it is hoped the citizens of Bombay, especially students, will make the meeting a success by attending in large numbers.—Yours, etc.,

"STUDENT".

Bombay, July 1.

PHTHISIS

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GOLD STANDARD TO BE RE-INTRODUCED IN SPAIN

—:o:—

GOVT.'S DECISION

LONDON, June 30.

MADRID—Government has decided to reintroduce the gold standard at the most opportune moment. Revalorisation of the currency will be simultaneously carried out. Government has renewed credits arranged last year with the Syndicate of English bankers and contemplates accepting offers of further credits from various countries with a view to protecting the exchange by an acquisition of all the pesetas offered it at the current rate of exchange as it is convinced that intrinsic value of the peseta is much higher than the present rate imples. Protective industrial measures will be formulated with the object of strengthening a commercial balance.—Reuter.

NATIONAL SERVICE FUND

—:o:—

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S TOUR TO COLLECT MONEY

BENARES, July 1.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee is visiting various towns in the districts collecting money for the Provincial National Service Fund which has been started.

Mahatma Gandhi's tour of the United Provinces being about September 20.

A mainpuri telegram says that the number of arrests in connection with the Bakrid trouble at Dehuli rose to 170 but 114 persons have been released. Trial of the remaining 56 will commence tomorrow.—A.P.

KING'S RECOVERY

THANKSGIVING SERVICES TO BE HELD ON 7TH INSTANT

The Government of Bombay have issued the following Press note:—

Thanksgiving Services for the recovery of His Majesty the King Emperor will be held throughout the Bombay Presidency and in Sind on Sunday the 7th instant. Government desire to bring this to the notice of all religious communities in case they may wish to hold similar services.

A Thanksgiving Service will be held at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay. The time of the Service will be notified later. Thanks offerings will be given to the Thanksgiving Fund.

Military Officers will wear field service dress and Civil Officers morning dress or dark lounge suits.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT POONA

—:o:—

A Thanksgiving Service for the recovery of His Majesty the King-Emperor will be held on Sunday the 7th instant at St. Mary's Church, Poona, at 11 a.m. His Excellency the Governor will attend and Civil Officers of Government are requested to be present. Military Officers will wear field service dress and Civil Officers morning dress or dark lounge suits.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

should then be placed before both the communities. The communities could then arrive at an agreement.

FURTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

Mr. Kunzru deplored that instead of carrying out this wise recommendation, His Majesty's Government thought it fit to depute Sir Samuel Wilson to East Africa in order to examine to what extent the recommendations made by the Hilton Young Commission were workable or otherwise acceptable. No sooner he arrived Sir Samuel Wilson made the surprising announcement that His Majesty's Government had arrived at the conclusion that it would do no good to open the question of a common electoral roll as the question had been decided as lately as 1923 and that there was no prospect of the Europeans agreeing to a joint electoral roll.

"The uncompromising terms of the announcement completely took the Indian community by surprise" proceeded Mr. Kunzru. The deputation of the Indian community expressed its feelings to Sir Samuel Wilson on the question in clearest terms that they regarded the attitude of His Majesty's Government with great dissatisfaction. and that it was tantamount to inciting the Europeans to adopt an uncompromising attitude. The deputation after pointing out that it was the supreme duty of the Government to bring its influence and pressure to bear upon both communities to come to an amicable settlement asked Sir Samuel whether the decision was final or there were hope of its reconsideration. Sir Wilson replied that His Majesty's Government were unwilling to reconsider the question but if he reported in favour of reconsideration they might revise their decision.

Proceeding Mr. Kunzru stated that if the Conservative Government was in power the decision would certainly have gone against a common electoral roll. The advent of the Labour Party into power which in the past had advocated civilization franchise for Colonies held out fresh hopes for Indians in East Africa. He hoped the Labour Government would exert its influence to the utmost degree in favour of a friendly settlement.

Continuing Mr. Kunzru narrated some of the objections put forward by Europeans against the common electoral roll, the chief among them being that the Indians might gain an upper hand over the Europeans by fact of their enormous numbers. He also explained how Indians had showed a conciliatory spirit and offered them all sorts of safeguards.

OBJECTION AGAINST FEDERATION.

Mr. Kunzru next enumerated the objections of the Indian community against the establishment of a Federation which would further strengthen the hands of "white supremacy" in East Africa. The Indian community insisted that if the Federation was established, it should have equal Indian representation on it as that of European representation.

He also made a strong plea that Indians should be admitted into higher public services in order that their status might be raised. The advent of the Labour Government he said extended some hope that the questions which divided the Indians and Europeans in East Africa will be satisfactorily solved.

LONDON, June 30.

STOCKHOLM.—Katherine Tingley is gravely ill.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN GUJRAT

—:o:—

SECOND CONFERENCE AT SURAT

SIR LALLUBHAI'S APPEAL TO YOUNG WORKERS

SURAT, June 30.

Gujarat People's Co-operative Banks Second Conference met here to-day in Rao Bahadur Niganchand Zaveri's Public Hall at 8-30 a.m. There was considerable attendance of delegates from various parts of Gujarat.

Diwan Bahadur Ambashankar Uttamram Mulji, President of the Reception Committee received the President and the delegates.

President of the Conference Sir Lallubhai Samaldas in his speech emphasised that co-operative activities should spread far and wide and that young workers should be trained for the purpose. Many resolutions were passed. Sir Lallubhai leaves Surat tonight.—Free Press.

ALLEGED SEDITION

SHANKARLAL PERSAI ARRESTED AT INDORE

(From Our Correspondent.)

Indore 27th June 1929, Indore, C.I. Mr. Shankarlal Persai, the Arya samaj preacher, was arrested on Monday last in the Residency. The Indore Cabinet had issued a warrant under Sec. 124A I.P.C. on a charge of sedition. Mr. Persai is remanded to jail and the hearing of his case is fixed for the 2nd July. The house of Shet Walchand, one of the parties in the civil appeals, was searched by the Indore police in connection with this case. I learn that nothing was found in this search by the police. This case has created a sensation in Indore. There are thick rumours that this arrest is made in connection with certain annonymous leaflets which were distributed in the city about a month ago, in which certain allegations were made against the Indore Government. There are several, annonymous leaflets still being circulated without the printer's name.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IMPERSONATED

COLLEGE HOAX ENDS IN FREE FIGHT

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON,, June 14.

A volume of cheers greeted the arrival of "Mr. Lloyd George" on Friday last at the London School of Economics to deliver a political lecture to the students.

The Liberal leader drove up in a large saloon motor car and was received by a deputation. A packed audience welcomed him with vociferous greetings.

"Mr. Lloyd George" was introduced and began to make a speech—and it was only then that the astute economists discovered that they had been hoaxed by a student from the King's College in the Strand. That was how the "rag" started and was followed by a free fight.

"Our man really looked the part", said the King's College student. "He has disguised himself with a white wig, moustache and a big bow tie. Bills had been posted up some days ago in the School of Economics advertising a political meeting to be addressed by Mr. Lloyd George and that was why the deputation was ready. Only a select number of the King's College men knew that it was a hoax.

About 10-30 in the morning of Friday, the Economists received a telephone message asking if the hall would be available for the Liberal's leader's lecture arranged long ago and hence official permission was granted. But when, however, 'L.L.G." attempted to speak in the full light of the day, the game was up and was found to be a hoax. One student rushed out from his place and tackled the speaker low, in approved Rugby style. They crashed down on the platform. At once a free fight broke out, and it was after a very hot struggle that the King's men were able to get their man out of the building. The students of the School of Economics did not, however, leave the matter rest there. About 100 of them marched down to the Strand immediately and stormed the King's College gates. And the Strand men were standing-by to receive invaders and had armed themselves with buckets of water and handfuls of moist cement. Thus the invaders were repulsed but they held as trophies:

A white wig.

One battered bowler hat.

A flowing black tie.

Many torn souvebir portions of the "Liberal Leader's clothing"

Two brooms captured in a later combat fought in the "quad" of the King's College.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND

To Return M. C. C's VISIT

—:o:—

AUSTRALIAN TEAM TO BE INVITED TO INDIA

The possibility that a M.C.C. team will visit India in the cold weather of 1930-31 once again looms large. The "Statesman" is in a position to state that there is every likelihood the visit will materialise. A special effort is to be made to induce the M.C.C. to send a strong side out, because the financial success of the tour will depend largely on its personnel.

An important meeting of the Bengal and Assam Cricket Association was held at the C. C. C. pavilion on Friday when there was some discussion on the proposed visit by a M. C. C. team to India, Burma and Ceylon in the cold weather of next year. Mr. Justice Pearson was in the chair, and amongst the others present were Messrs. R. B. Lagden, A. L. Hosie, D. N. Guin, N. Langrana, W. R. F. Robinson, Prof. S. Roy and Mr. M. Robertson, Honorary Secretary.

The meeting went into a communication from the Board of Cricket Control in India on the proposed visit and spent some time discussing the dates on which it is suggested the tourists should be in Calcutta. The Board proposed that the Calcutta matches should be played from December 30 to January 21.

DATES NOT SUITABLE.

As the acceptance of these dates would seriously prejudice and interfere with the Bengal lawn tennis championships to be played at the Eden Gardens as usual in January 1931, and as the C. C. C. who run the tennis championships could not agree to sacrifice them, it was agreed that the Board of Control be informed that the dates were unsuitable.

As alternative dates the meeting decided that December 20 to January 10 be suggested. The touring team would, it was felt, enjoy the social amenities of Calcutta during the Christmas and New Year season better, and would have an opportunity of seeing the big racing events of that period.

The "Statesman" understands that the itinerary of the next tour will be on much the same lines as the last tour, but cricket will be played at fewer centres. For the present, arrangements are being made for the tourists to play at Karachi, Lahore, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Madras, in the order named, before they go on to Ceylon.

STRONG TEAM WANTED.

As the Board of Cricket Control, which will have charge of the arrangements, will have to guarantee a large sum of money, and the Provincial Associations will be called upon to make up that sum, it is felt that the gates at the matches will depend on the presonnel of the team. The M. C. C. will be sending a side to South Africa at the same time, so there is a fear that the team for India may not be very strong.

In this connection the M. C. C. will be urged to send out the best possible talent, not only because of the educative value to the Indians but because of the undoubted improvement in the standard of the game since Gilligan's team visited India recently.

A meeting of the Board of Cricket Control of India will be held in England on August 19, and yesterday's meeting decided that Mr. S. C. B. Lee of the Calcutta Cricket Club, who is at present at Home, be asked to represent the Bengal and Assam Association.

The meeting also considered a proposal from the Board of Cricket Control that an Indian team should visit England in the summer of 1931. It was decided that in view of the fact that the M. C. C. will be in India early in 1931, it would be more suitable if an Indian team went to England in the summer of 1932.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

The Bengal and Assam Cricket Association were asked for their views in regard to the proposed visit of an Australian team to India in the cold weather of 1933-34. The meeting decided that such a visit would be very welcome and agreed to co-operate with the Board of Control to make such a visit a success.

MISS MAYO ON INDIA

MERELY A COLD WEATHER VISITOR'S EFFUSIONS

(BY PRINCIPAL JOHN MACKENZIE, M.A., WILSON COLLEGE, BOMBAY).

The following correspondence appears in the "British Weekly" of the 6th June:

To The Editor of the "British Weekly".

Sir,—I have just read "Lorna's article on "Miss Mayo's Indian Stories" in your issue of April 11, and I feel though some weeks must elapse before anything written from India can appear in your columns, that the whole subject of Miss Mayo's presentation of India is worthy of some notice. I feel particularly that the position which has been taken up by the great majority of Indian missionaries should be explained with a little more clearness than has yet been done to the supporters of missionary work in Great Britain. I am writing from an out-of-the way part of the country. I have not yet read "Slaves of Gods" or any of the voluminous literature which has appeared concerning it. I am not, therefore, in a position to deal with particular statements that have been made either by Miss Mayo or her critics, but there are certain important things that can be said regarding the point of view represented in "Mother India", apart from reference to details.

In the first place, would it not be a very extraordinary thing if, after our long connection with India through trade and Government and missionary work, we were dependent for the last word or truth regarding India on the writings of a cold weather visitor? I do not stress this, for extraordinary things do sometimes happen. I do say this, however, that she could not have gathered the mass of damning material which she did gather unless she had come out looking for just this kind of material. Friends who have spent half a life time in India have told me that Miss Mayo had learned in the course of a few months things about the smutty side of Indian life that they had not learned in the course of long years spent in close touch with Indian people. It may be answered that that only shows how blind some people can be. "Lorna" says, on what authority I do not know, that "Mother India" has stood the test of the fiercest and most relentless criticism. This is not an accurate statement. There are throughout the book statements, well documented, which show that in the particular places with which the authorities are familiar certain kinds of barbarous customs and practices are prevalent. Whenever Miss Mayo begins to generalise she goes completely astray. For example, I have talked with European doctors, working in different parts of India who have told me that this and that practice described in the book has never come under their notice. India is a very large country. The man with the muck-rake has a large field to work, and if he works assiduously he can gather an imposing heap.

MISS MAYO'S FALLACY.

It is not difficult to illustrate the fallacy which Miss Mayo has committed. Indian writers have been quick to detect it, and some of the answers which have been written have largely taken the form of a "tu quoque." One writer, for example, has put together a considerable amount of material, as fully documented as any of Miss Mayo's in which some terrible features of modern American life are exposed. On the basis of it as strong an indictment of American life can be framed as Miss Mayo has framed on the life of India. But the whole procedure is futile. Imagine an Oriental coming to Europe, which in point of population is comparable with India, and travelling over the length and breadth of it, from Moscow to Madrid, and from London to Constantinople, in search of moral and physical filth; and imagine him dishing up the results of his investigations as the truth about Europe. It would be no more monstrous a piece of work than Miss Mayo has given us on India. No Indian has yet presented Europe from this point of view with the journalistic skill which Miss Mayo has exhibited. But any one who reads the Indian Press knows what many present-day Indians think of European life.

Having said all this, I wish to make it clear that I do not deny that there is in India an enormous amount of poverty and ignorance and disease and general ill-health, more perhaps than in any other land in the world. Who ever denied this? Have we as a people become so ignorant of the great land which is the home of one-fifth of the human race that we needed a cold weather visitor to enlighten us. And have our intellectual powers become so demoralised that we have lost all capacity for balanced thinking, so that we must judge whatever is not pure white to be black? There is evil and suffering enough in India, but regarding them I wish to say three things, and in saying them I believe I represent the mind of a great many missionaries.

REMEDIES FOR EVILS.

Firstly, the evils that afflict India can only be removed through the self-sacrificing service of those who have it in their power to help. No facile, heartless journalism will move them one inch. I have not yet been able to discover what Miss Mayo proposes to do about them. Her manifest unfairness has embittered the minds of some of the finest people in India, while the people who are responsible for the abuses which she condemns have, most of them, not yet heard that there is such a person as Miss Mayo.

Secondly, you can never serve a people to any purpose unless you respect them. Indian readers of Miss Mayo feel that she had insulted them as a people, that she has treated them as a race of vermin. It is this that has rankled more than anything else. It was this chiefly, I believe, that determined the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council to protest against her first book. "Non tali auxilio." It is amazing that there should be people in England who imagine that this action meant that the missionaries were not concerned with the sufferings of any part of the people of India. Yet, a leading English journal had an article, which was considered worthy of being reprinted, in defence of Miss Mayo, in the course of which the mild protest of one of the most distinguished of Indian missionaries, a man who has worn himself out in the service of India's people, was dismissed with a jibe to the effect that it is easy to bear lightly the sufferings of other people. I submit this is not fair. If India is to be raised it must be through service, and through the service of men and women who regard the most unfortunate and the most degraded as their brothers and sisters.

Thirdly, there is in India a great and growing band of men and women who in a multitude of ways are seeking to raise their motherland. There are earnest social reformers who, working quietly and unobtrusively, are yet deeply influencing the whole life of India. Miss Mayo does not seem to have heard much of them. There are many of them who are seeking for firmer foundations for their schemes of social reform. There are the people of whom Dr. Stanley Jones writes in his books. He does not profess to give a complete picture of India, for he knows that no one can do that in any true picture. These people feel that Miss Mayo has stabbed them in the back.

Lorna says that Miss Mayo in her "Slaves of the Gods" has thrown out a challenging book in time for the May meetings. The May meetings will be over by the time this reaches you, but I trust the challenge may have been taken up, if it is understood as a challenge to careful observation, clear and honest thought, and Christian service. India has need of and will welcome all these.

I am, etc.,

JOHN MACKENZIE.

Wilson College,
Bombay, May 11, 1929.

BOMBAY BENGALI JEWELLERS' PROCESSION

—:o:—

OVER RS. 2000 COLLECTED FOR ASSAM RELIEF FUND

The procession of Bombay Bengalee Jewellers again went out in the City collecting funds on Saturday and Sunday last under the guidance of Mr. A Mitter Secretary of the Relief Committee. The collections on both the days amounted to more than Rs. 665/- and included three cartloads of clothes.

Babu Roby Das Jeweller, who composed songs for the singing party of the procession was not able to join in the work till Sunday. But on Sunday he joined the singing party.

The total collections now amount to Rs. 2238. There are, besides 4 pairs of bangles and about 8 cart loads of clothes.

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Madras Presidency.

STRIKE AND GOVERNOR' CONFERENCE

HOW SOME "STURDY NATIONALISTS" BETRAYED THEMSELVES

Mr. R. R. Bawhle writes in the "Sevant of India":—

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, deserves sincere thanks of the public for the good example he set in taking the public bodies in Bombay into his confidence before taking any steps to deal with the present serious industrial crisis that has affected the interests of Bombay City and the Presidency. One wishes one could pay the same compliment to His Excellency in respect of the composition of the Conference convened by him in Bombay on June 19, the procedure adopted at it and the decisions announced by him on behalf of the Government. A large number of the public bodies invited to the Conference represented commercial interests having direct or indirect financial connections with the textile industry. It would have been a great surprise if these interests had taken an impartial view of the strike situation and suggested measures which would not have adversely affected the strikers and kept the millowners untouched. To counteract the influence of the commercial bodies it was necessary that the non-official public bodies having little or no connection with Capital or Labour, such as the Bombay Presidency Association, should have been given greater representation at the Conference than was actually done. In fact the number of such independent bodies was very poor. Instead such agencies as the G. I. P. and B. B. C. I. Railways and the Port Trust which could hardly be called public bodies for the purposes of the Conference, got ample representation which they hardly deserved. If a sectional body like the non-official European Association was to be given representation, one fails to understand why other sectional Indian organisation, equally representative and influential, were not invited. Indeed the impression created on one's mind after seeing its composition was that the Conference reflected the capitalist interests more than the "public" interests and to that extent its views must be considered one-sided and partial towards the millowners.

DEFECTIVE PROCEDURE.

The procedure adopted at the Conference was also very defective in that there was no scope for discussion on the points raised. On the first day after His Excellency's preliminary remarks each organisation was invited to express its opinion on the strike situation, which being done, His Excellency gave an indication of the proposals his Government had in view. This considerably reduced the importance of the Conference and was, therefore, most unfortunate. The Bombay Government could well have adopted the measures they finally decided upon without convening the Conference. But it seems that with Mr. Ramsay Mac-Donald at 10, Downing Street, the Bombay Government were anxious to convey an idea to the public that in adopting these measures, they had the support of influential public bodies; and with the composition and the procedure adopted at the Conference, it may be said that they partly succeeded in achieving their object. Public opinion is, however, shrew enough and cannot fail to understand the real situation and draw its own inferences.

The views expressed in the Conference were in conformity with the character of the organisations and dispelled all doubts, if ever entertained, about the partiality of the majority of them with the millowners. The European organisations and those dominated by European influence went the whole hog and demanded repressive measures to put down the strike. This was hardly surprising; but what was not only surprising but also painful was that some of the prominent Indian politicians expressed views which were hardly consistent with their reputation for sturdy nationalism and democratic ideas. Indeed it was humiliating to find how some of our public men of the front rank who hold radical views on political matters showed themselves to be not even moderates but reactionaries in industrial matters. One gentleman holding important position in the civic affairs of Bombay wanted peaceful picketing to be made illegal and thereby to deprive labour of its legitimate and constitutional weapon in industrial disputes. Another gentleman of higher standing and greater reputation even went the length of suggesting that an expression of opinion of the Bombay Legislative Council should be obtained on the desirability or otherwise of introducing legislation on the lines of the Presidency Area Security Act of Bengal, which is popularly known as the "Goonda" Act.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

General satisfaction will be felt at the decision of the Bombay Government to appoint a Court of Enquiry under the Trades Disputes Act. One or two organisations pressed for the appointment of an "ad hoc" committee on the lines of the Fawcett Committee with wider terms of reference so as to enable it to know whether there was any Communist influence behind the present dispute. Such a committee had obvious disadvantages. In the first place, it was bound to take longer time than the Court of Enquiry, and promptness is the most important factor in the present dispute. Secondly, it had no power to make "interim" reports which the Court has. And thirdly, the greatest evil of the "ad hoc" committee would be that at each and every dispute that might occur hereafter and might be fought with the same militancy and determination with which the present strike was being fought, the capitalist interests would show a tendency to suspect communist influence and demand "ad hoc" committees. This evil must be avoided at any cost. Further, under section 3 of the Trades Disputes Act the Court is competent to say whether a trade dispute is an honest and "bona fide" one or not. The Court of Enquiry therefore, satisfies the present needs of the situation and should go a long way in settling the present strike.

The Conference did not get an opportunity to express an opinion on the Government's decision to request the Government of India to issue an Ordinance to make intimidation a cognizable offence. Everybody was in favour of stopping intimidation and terrorisation if it existed; but the kind of intimidation and terrorisation complained of could hardly be stopped by means of an Ordinance under the circumstances in which the workers lived. If anything, some innocent people will come into trouble at the hands of the police. Intimidation and terrorism could be brought under control, if not altogether stopped, by the energetic and vigilant execution of the powers that the police have under the existing law. Further, this Ordinance, if issued, will create a bad precedent which might be taken advantage of by the capitalists in future industrial disputes. This is a danger which must be guarded against.

The Government's proposals to introduce legislation making peaceful picketing illegal and giving power to the police to remove from a certain area any one whom they suspect, are most reactionary and must be opposed. The Government have in view the British Trade Unions and Trades Disputes Act of 1927 which has made picketing illegal under certain circumstances. But it was pointed out in the Conference that legislation similar to the British legislation will not meet the situation in Bombay and that it will deprive labour of its legitimate and constitutional right. The Conference was called by His Excellency to state its views on the "present" situation in Bombay and suggest remedies; it was never called to express its views on the industrial problems of the day. And yet it was asked to give its opinion on the proposals which, if adopted, would put permanently on the statue book legislation restricting the liberties of labour to a great extent. The Conference was hardly competent to express its views on these praposals. The Government's decision to introduce this legislation will only strengthen the suspicion lurking in the public mind that a systematic attack is being organised against the trade union movement; at any rate such proposals are bound to complicate the already complicated situation and reduce whatever influence the sober element in the labour movement possesses to-day.

LABOUR AND EMPIRE

TASKS FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT

LONDON June 24
By Air Mail.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer wrote the following letter to the "Times" of the 11th June on the question of India and East Africa before the Labour Government: To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,—There seems to be fairly general agreement that Mr. Mac-Donald, in selecting the personnel of his Cabinet, has shown a wise desire to maintain stability and win public confidence. In the past the policy of his party was suspect among those who regarded the maintenance and development of the Empire as essential factors. That suspicion was largely dispelled in the last Labour Government by Mr. Thomas's masterly admiration of Dominion and Colonial affairs.

The capacity of the present Government to handle Imperial questions to the advantage of our fellow subjects at home and overseas will soon be put to the test. They have to come to an early decision on the reports of the Donoughmore Committee as to the future Constitution of Ceylon, and of the Hilton young Commission as to the system of administration to our Eastern and Central African Dependencies; while looming in the near future are the proposals of the Simon Commission in regard to the future government of our great Indian Empire. All these problems have common ground in the fact that in each case the British Parliament is the final authority as trustee for the peoples as whole, and particularly for the interests of that vast majority of the indigenous population which is totally illiterate—80 per cent. in Ceylon, 92 per cent. in India, and probably 97 per cent. in East Africa. That majority, being ignorant and unorganised, is unable to protect itself against a small but highly organised and politically alert minority, which, whether indigenous or immigrant, is striving to gain complete power and dominion for itself by using the specious catchwords of democracy.

History within and without the British Empire shows how inevitably a narrow oligarchy, even when masquerading in democratic trappings, abuses its power where racial, religious, social, or material interests conflict, as they do in every one of the instances quoted. Hence the necessity steadily to adhere to and enforce the unquestioned principle of the trusteeship of Parliament till the ignorant masses have by education and training become fitted to protect themselves. If it be argued that this involves sacrificing or delaying the application of the principles of self government or responsible government, the answer is that in the absence of reasonable homogeneity or of an admitted national status (such as existed in old England and feudal Japan), those can only be applied when a considerable proportion of each of the main racial, religious and social elements composing the community is able and willing to combine with the others in establishing a government which will command general allegiance. Even then it will still be necessary for Parliament to make statutory provision for safeguarding minorities, as in the Succession States of Europe to-day. The position is well summed up in relation to Kenya, where the British minority is claiming responsible government, at page 254 of the Hilton young Report:—

While our proposals are carefully designed to avoid committing the Government to an advance towards responsible Government, they could equally be said to close the door finally on no line of political advance which the future may show to be desirable. For the present, however, if we are asked to admit the possibility of responsible government our answer must be that we can see no escape from the dilemma that under it the Ministry must be responsible either to a purely European electorate which would constitute an oligarchy in the guise of a democracy, or to wider electorate for participation in which the natives are not yet and may never be, ready.

The principle thus ennunciated has found wide acceptance as regards Kenya, particularly in Labour circles. But is not the dilemma in India the same? Would not a Brahman oligarchy — the goal of the Swaraj Party, however disguised in democratic settings --- be infinitely more oppressive to the lower Hindu castes (such as non-Brahmans in Madras and Bombay), to the 70 million Moslems, the 60 million outcastes (created and maintained as such by the Brahmans,) the 12 million Buddhists, the 12 million aboriginal tribes, not to mention the British and Parsis, who have built up India's commerce, than the white oligarchy in Kenya? The "untouchables" would give a ready answer. In both cases, Great Britain must, till conditions are radically altered, remain trustee for the protection of the various racial and religious minorities, the lower Hindu castes, the backward races, and the untouchables, who, in British India, probably from 90 per cent. of the population, and look to the British Government and its agents in India for protection against injustice and exploitation by an oligarchy of the higher Hindus castes. Fortunately the Simon Commisson has a free hand.—I am etc.

M. F. O'DWYER.
June 10.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITIST INDIA

MAY 1929.

The trade returns for May 1929 as issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence nd Statistics are summarised below:—

	Rs. lacs.
Exports	25,78
Re-exports	65
Total Exports	26,38
Imports	21,23
Excess of Exports ...	5,15

Treasure:—Imports of treasure (private) were valued at Rs. 2.84 lacs in May as compared with Rs. 3,61-7/8 lacs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The exports on private account amounted to Rs. 5-1/2 lacs as against Rs. 6 lacs in May 1928. ....

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT JALGAON

Under the auspices of the Muslim Education Society, Jalgaon, a representative meeting of the Musalmans of Jalgaon was held on 27th June under the presidency of Sayyid Jalaluddin Kadri Educational Inspector, Central Division.

All the leading members of the community attend the meeting which unanimousl resolved to hold a Conference at Jalgaon for the advancement of education amongst the Musalmans of this District about the end of August 1929. The meeting also elected the office-bearers for the purpose and terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

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When you feel "below par" you are using up more nervous energy than is being replaced. This "feeling below par" is not such an extraordinary matter, if you come to think of it. Your nerves bear the stress of modern life, they do the work, *they* are in action all day long.

that's why 9 out of 10 *suffer from "nerves."*

That's why nine people out of ten suffer from some form of "nerves,"—fatigue, sleeplessness, lack of concentration or weakness. If you want to conquer these symptoms, if you want to get good sound health, you must go to the root of the matter, just as you would water the roots of a tree, knowing that the dullness of the leaves is only a sign—a symptom—of dryness.

go to the *root of the matter.*

You can do that with Sanatogen. Sanatogen goes to the very cells of your body and enables them to stand the strain. Just as the whole tree will become fresh again after the roots have been watered, after using Sanatogen your health will revive completely.

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PLAN TO POPULARISE BANKING HABIT

—:o:—

BARODA SCHEME

—:o:—

OFFICERS' SALARIES AND PENSIONS

The Baroda Correspondent of the Statesman writes:—

BARODA, June 27.

A simplified system in regard to the disbursement of salaries to high official and pensions has been introduced in the Baroda State.

According to the system of payment in force at present, salary bills are prepared by the officers themselves in the light of the orders passed concerning them. These are checked by the Pre-audit branch in the Baroda City and by the Treasury branches in the Mahals. If the abstract is found to be regular, orders are passed for making payments and treasury warrants are issued cashed in the name of the person authorized in the abstract.

The system proposed by Sir Abbas Ali Baig provides that officers, pensioners, etc., will receive what is due to them by a simple printed warrant specifying in a few words the name, the amount and what the payment is due for, over the signature of the Accountant-General / or any other authorized officer, the whole arrangements for the issue of the warrant being undertaken by the pre-oudit branch of the Accounts Depatment. These warrants will be issued in the name of the Bank of Baroda who will credit the amount in the accounts of the officers, pensioners, etc., concerned and will advise them accordingly. Thus the officer whether on tour, on leave for more than a month or at his head quarters in the beginning of any month, will be certain that his pay has been credited to his account with the Bank on the fixed date.

BANKING HABITS.

For the successful working of the system and to avoid making irregular or over payments, it has been laid down that the Accounts Department should be furnished in time with up-to-date orders concerning every officer to whom the new scheme is applied.

In case of pensioners, it is stated that they should send a note on the date fixed for issuing warrants in their own handwriting and under their own signature to show that they are alive during the period for which the pension is to be paid; thus doing away with the necessity of the attendence of the pensioner in person or his agent with a life certificate at the office or the treasury to receive the payment and get the pension rolls duly endorsed to that effect.

The scheme further professes to distribute the pressure on the staff of the Accounts office during the first days of the month when everyone desires to receive his salary. It is hoped that the new scheme will stimulate the habit among officers and subjects of opening bank accounts to the mutual advantage of the depositors and the bank concerned.

It is also expected to decrease by slow degrees the profitless habit of hoarding money so that greater amounts will be available with the bank in course of time for the development of trade and commerce.

The scheme has with the approval of the Government and will come into force from July 1 in the city of Baroda as an experimental measure. It will be extended to other places gradually in the light of experience gained of its working.

LIFE IN FUTURE BOMBAY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

Jehova and obeying his commandments—multiplied in number, strength and prosperity. From such small beginnings the future Island City of the Orient grew like magic in a fairy tale and attained in course of time considerable wealth, power and prosperity.

STOCK-TAKING.

During the transitory stage until the time we attained prosperity we never had a stock-taking—that examination of conscience for outward and inward cleansing necessary for the material and spiritual well-being of a City and her citizens. Like the proverbial Jew who always forgot Jehova whenever he attained wealth and prosperity and was subject to punishment and purification, we forgot God and our small beginnings and began to worship Mammon—Wealth and Speculation. It was at this period that King Cotton ran amok in Bombay, shaking it in its very foundations. The blow was so great that it threw our commerce and industry into a melting-pot from which it looked as if Bombay would never rise again. The disease for which this punishment had come, being of the mind and pocket and not of the heart or of the body, atonement in the way of purification of the mind and a better guard on the pocket brought forgiveness from God, and in course of time—like our friend the Jew—we again rose to double of our former wealth and power. But we soon forgot the lesson we at such a great cost had learnt. Flushed with wealth, power and success we felt self assured and again became negligent of our outward and inward sanitation. The lives of many of us became one great enjoyment and pursuit after the Luxmi of Wealth, Lord Bachus and Lady Venus without giving a thought to the necessary cleansing on which the life and progress of the City depended. Then happened what was to happen. Like the deluge that once came and engulfed earth and humanity in one great embrace to cleanse it of dirt and sin, the plague came as a punishment for our sins of omission and commission and began to take its toll in death and panic in the City, before which the damage to life and prosperity in our recent disturbance pale into insignificance.

THE PLAGUE—AND AFTER.

That story of the plague and its horror will yet be familiar to the mind of some of our citizens. The panic then was so great that it cleared out of Bombay—'holus-bolus'—thousands of her citizens. There was no gainsaying that we were really dirty, then, both outwadly and inwardly. The City was one mass of dirt. The port, the docks and the warehouses were not being cleaned properly; the City gutters, drainage, sanitary and conservancy departments were suffering from undergrowth due to inefficiency and want of sufficient funds. The mind and the heart of man suffered equally in that degree proportionately to unclean surroundings in which he lived. But God who had been merciful and forgiving to the hundred per cent. sinning Jew forgave Bombay when she cleansed herself both outwardly and inwardly and atoned for her sin of negligence, and blessed her and made her even more populous and prosperous than before. Then life began once more to throb with renewed organs and strength in her veins. Her commerce and industry rejuvenated with added impetus and stimuli, raised their heads and gradually passed the pre-plague days and came to such prosperity that it necessitated the building of a great and an up-to-date new dock to cope with her multifarious activities. In a ward, she became then the "London of the East". This was on the threshold of the world-war, when Bombay became in the East, the workshops of the British Empire in its life and death struggle and of its allies for the manufacture and concentration of munitions, foodstuffs and hospital units; their despatch towards bases and theatres of war.

THE WAR.

For the carrying on of these activities in Bombay as efficiently and as expeditiously as possible it necessitated the employment of very near 300,000 men from the rest of India. The war was fought to the finish and to our great relief, was won. Then began gradually the demobilization and selling of the surplus stores. The regiments and followers demobilized were repatriated and sent to their homes and the surplus stocks were all sold off. But Bombay could not demobilize the extra three hundred thousands that came here for war-work, nor could she sell them—not being a saleable commodity—along with the surplus stores even though they were surplus to our requirements here. With this dubious and unsaleable surplus commodity round our neck we became the second City in the Empire! For this proud position we had to pay a heavy price. Gradually the index of prices of prices of foodstuffs, rent and life in general in Bombay soared up to guilty heights as never before. The problem of housing became so acute (at a time when we already had some thousands of our homeless to whom we had reserved our footpaths for sleeping and living purposes) that it necessitated the creation of a special department with the capital of some crores of rupees for the development of suburbs, to provide housing accommodation to our textile labour and the three lakhs of prodigals from other provinces that would not go back to their homes even though the war had ended long ago. Were it not for this bogus inflation in circulation throughout in Bombay creating scarcity in housing accommodation, we would never have embarked so hurriedly on our development scheme—not even with the Sukkur Barrage. Even to-day we have these people as a deadweight on our hands and a milestone of so many crores of rupees lost in the development schemes, round our neck, due to their sticking to Bombay on account of the war-work and the post-war boom in our industries.

THE AFTERMATH.

Since then the aftermath set in. The boom disappeared, our industries collapsed creating unemployment alround and bringing fifty per cent. of our people to grief, insolvency and suicide. From these chaotic conditions we have not appreciably improved in any way. In the words of Sir Hugh Cooke we understand, that we have, so far, "made only a fair improvement in some directions." But, with our labour in throes of convulsions, the inroads artificial silk is making in India and contesting for a place against mill-made cloth, etc., I do not get any clear perception of this "fair improvement". To me the whole thing looks like the setting of a sun in a dust-storm. Otherwise, why should institutions like the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., which have been fighting for such a long time with the Municipal Corporation for enhanced rate of fares have declined to raise them now that they are sanctioned by the Corporation? Why should the B.P.T. depending on their reserve fund, have reduced the sur-tax from 50 to 33-1/3 per cent. by way of affording relief to trade at a time when they themselves have not been working as in the pre-war days? And yet, there has not been any periodical or an earnest stock-taking of the working of our textile industry, unemployment, faulty education, non-functioning of the vagrancy act, beggar problem, sleeping on footpaths, roads, parapets of buildings, etc., Marwari, Devil and Pathan Bank Unlimited, State Directorate of Pawnbrokers, Municipal night (sleeping) shelters, the Kutchra-throwing nuisance from all the floors of the houses, remodelling of our Co-operative Credit Societies, and bringing them within reach of all the customers who are in the hands of the Marwari and the Pathan, etc., etc.

With this, we now emerge from the storm clouds of our recent riots into the broad daylight of the times we live in and as such come to the subject proper of these articles. Therefore, I shall take up one by one each of the problems enumerated above and make my observations upon them such as they are without fear or favour.

(To be continued.)

THROUGH BRITISH EEES

(Continued from page 6).

selfishness, of even of lack of manners.

"In most cases it is the result of a deliberate attitude, deliberately adopted, and maintained only with difficulty. "Take my seat, madame," is the first impulse of all normally decent men. But what are they to do when the woman answers: "I can perfectly well stand, thank you," in a tone which seems to imply "Don't be ridiculous. I am quite as well able to stand as you are; to earn my living as you are; to face the world as you are. Sit down and get on with your silly paper."

COXFORD AND OX TAILS.

The "Daily Mirror", says:—

"The authorities at Oxford are on the warpath against the excessive consumption of cocktails by undergrads. One or two gigantic parties have been given lately and several of the participators have been gated and fined.

"Beer is still the undergrades' staple drink however. So much so in fact that one "eight" put twenty-five pints between them a short while ago.

... "In the women's colleges prohibition exists and cocoa and lemonade are the principal products of the "buttery."

The Famous Breatheable Tablets

PEPS

YOUR BEST PROTECTION AGAINST

Weather Perils

THE first sign of a cough, or trouble in the throat is a warning to take PEPS. As these novel breatheable tablets, dissolve in the mouth they give off agreeable medicinal fumes which soothe and disinfect the throat, dispel inflammation and soreness, and heal and strengthen the delicate air-passages to the lungs.

Re. One a bottle. Of all dealers.

FOR COLDS, CHILLS, SORE THROATS ETC

I.P. 783.

Don't hide your face!

YOUR SKIN CAN ALWAYS BE FRESH AND NEW

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS YOURS!

Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

ARE DOGS PSYCHIC?

—:o:—

The Supernatural Side of Man's Best Friend

The poet Pope believed the soul of the dog to be immortal. When he lost a loved pet, "Marquis," he cried out in agony, "Shall damned oblivion ever quench that flame?" and answered, "That viewless essence shall outlive the world".

The case in support of the "viewless esence" is now presented anew in "The Dog: Man's Best Friend," by Captain A. H. Trapman (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.), who claims that the dog's guiding principle in life is love—the one motive known to drive a dog to suicide. He has collected upwards of eight hundreds stories testifying to the dog's surpassing love, and they are stories in which all dog-lovers will delight—whether or no they believe that dogs have consciences and souls.

SUPERNATURAL INSTINCT.

With man, what may be termed "supernatural instinct" is usually sub-conscious, and connected with dreams. With dogs, runs the argument, these instincts appear to come urgently in their waking moments. A dog in its dreams will sometimes denote disquietude and even anguish, and the author suggests: "Is it that his doggy soul, in tune with the infinite, is receiving impressions of what will happen on the morrow?" The sheep-dog is taught to use his brain, and the idea is put forward that between his lessons he thinks. How far Captain Trapman pushes his argument is clear from this passage on the thoughtful dog:

"What more natural than that his primitive mind at such times should concentrate on the problem which chiefly occupied the mind of primitive man—the metaphysical problem of the universe? If this is indeed the case then we have no reason to be surprised if the dog should be far nearer to the mysteries of the infinite than we are, who so seldom have time to consider such matters. In such a case he would be likely to attain to at least the same degree of spirituality as the fakir of the East, or the prophet of ancient times."

Evidence is called on three points to support the supernatural instinct of dogs—on premonition; on the power of divining dangers to a master; and on sensing supernatural or uncanny influences.

PREMONITION.

The Great War produced a crop of stories in support of the dog's powers of premonition, stories of those beloved dogs who in the hour or the instant when their masters were killed at the Front, lifted up their heads in England, and howled their mournful death-chants.

An historical story of a dog frustrating an intrigue concerns an ugly watch-dog of Sir Harry Lee, of Ditchley, Oxfordshire, of the eighteenth century. One night the dog, which never was allowed indoors, insisted on sharing Sir Harry's bedroom, and as he could not be ejected was permitted to sleep under the bed. Some hours later Sir Harry awoke to the sound of a desperate struggle, and found the dog standing over an Italian valet, having a stiletto in his hand, who later confessed to attempting to murder his master. The dog's portrait is still in the Lee family, and bears the inscription, "More faithful than favoured."

As to the dog's sensibility to the supernatural, Captain Trapman claims that it is shown in three ways —by affection for "the spirit presence," by ferocity and hatred therefore; and by uneasiness which may amount to terror.

ON GOLGOTHA.

One story was told the author by a Turkish officer who was in Jerusalem when an English tourist's dog spent a whole night alone on the mount of Golgotha, crouched, and whimpering pitifully.

Another is of a dog who commonly attended spiritualistic seances, and evinced "great pleasure," we are told, on hearing a particular spirit voice—that of a son who had "passed over." When the Great War broke out, the spirit voice intimated that there must be silence for a while—the spirit was concerned with guiding the spirits of dead soldiers. Two years later the dog intimated by his behaviour that he wished a seance to be held, to this end persuading the family to turn back from a walk to church. So a seance was attempted and almost immediately the dead son's spirit appeared and announced that all was well with a brother at the front who had been reported missing.

Even without belief in spiritualism says Captain Trapman, "we must at least be convinced of the highly spiritual nature of the dog since at worst his instinct told him that if they would sit in circle in that particular room at that particular time they would be able to delude themselves into the belief that they received a comforting and true message." At the best, he says, the story suggests that it is easier for the spirit of the dead to communicate with the dog (with no formality of "sitting in a circle") than with man, even with the dear friends of the departed.

DOG'S SUICIDE THROUGH REMORSE.

Captain Trapman holds that dogs are endowed with consciences and suggests they are infinitely more acute and sensitive than our own, and may drive a dog to suicide.

A master of a collie was killed in the Great War. After weeks of pitiful pining, the dog seemed to pull himself together, and to devote himself to consoling the widow—who is pictured as "a flighty, vain, and selfish character." The dog's character deteriorated, and he became a flagrant example of a pampered pet. Some years later, an old close friend of the dog's former master came to stay in the house, and presently showed the dog a cigarette-case which had belonged to the dead man. "For awhile," we read, "the dog hung his head low, then, in apparent agony of remorse, he lifted up his nose to the ceiling and howled as if his heart would break.... Three days later the dog was found drowned in a lake in the grounds."

Captain Trapman suggests that remorse—the manifestation of a great love—was strong enough to make the dog prefer suicide to the pampered life of the pet of a woman whom he knew to be worthless.

Captain Trapman asks: "Is it possible that the dog's mission on earth closes when his master dies, and that the dog knows this to be so?"—"T. P.'s Weekly."

PRIVATE COTTON REPORTS

—:o:—

Garside says:—"In endeavouring to forejudge what may be the average price during the coming season, assuming the crop to be of a given size, it will be necessary to consider whether those factors which depressed the average price this season below the level indicated by previous supply and price relationship, or other factors, will continue to prevail. It is probable that the excessive supply of Indian cotton and the under-selling of that staple was one such factor this season. Another it would appear was the diversion of speculative interest to the Stock market An additional factor which may possibly enter into the situation this year is the increased tightness of money not only in this country but also in numerous foreign countries, threatening to restrict business activity and depress general commodity prices. All of these possible factors are to be watched."

Liverpool firm says:—

"As regards Cotton itself the wetather during the past week has been too wet in the West, and Texas complains of delayed cultivation and grass in the fields. Apart from the delay to cultivation, wet weather is favourable for the propagation of the Boll weevil and should the wet weather continue, crop prospects may assume quite a different aspect and in view of the "short" interest, which is increasing, a "bull" market may develop".

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson' report:—

The parity between this market and New York and New Orleans has tended to widen somewhat, and very few new operations have been noticeable between the various markets. We reiterate our advice to take advantage of all easy moments here as compared to the over-seas Exchanges to purchase next crop positions here against sales there.

We cannot advise taking any very strong line at the moment. Our present inclinations are somewhat "bearish," but there are elements in the situations which make it dangerous, particularly for outsiders, confidently to sell "short." At the same time, to those with courage and the mentality to withstand reports as to poor crop progress, which often have a very flimsy foundation, we would suggest taking advantage of rises to put out conservative sales for the next few weeks. After the middle of next month guided by the basis of prices ruling then, a different outlook may be advisable, and the situation should be reviewed, but, till then, we would advise this policy.

After writing the above, the estimate of consumption by the United States spinners for the month of May has been issued by a well known authority who is generally near the Government figure. This is given as 678,000 bales, which can readily be grasped is a most substantaid total, exceeding the same month last year by 100,000 bales. Whilst this indicates that a very large amount of cotton is still being dealt with by the mills, the statistics issued by the Textile Institute show more cotton is being used than orders justify, and this signifies that stock of the manufactured article are gradually and steadily being built up. All the same, it is distinctly bigger than looked for and conseqently is "bullish" in character.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE REPORT

—:o:—

Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny, have issued the following report dated Calcutta, Saturday, 29th June:—

Jutes:—The market for the ready goods has become a little easier. The shipment figures for the current month will be approximately 15 crores of yards And these figures, being less han expected due to cancellation of one steamer, have affected the manufactured goods. Some sort of uneasiness has prevailed in the market in view of the extension in the working hours from the month. Besides, the acreage figures, to be published on the 3rd of the next month, are awaited very eagerly and anxiously Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Co., write in their report dated the 22nd inst., "Weather during the week has been favourable, cutting is going on freely in Eastern Bengal owing to the rise in the rivers" and so in spite of the floods in Assam, the crop conditions look satisfactory. However, both the manufactured goods and the shore markets have become dull and less active for the time being until the figures of the acreage are known. In view of the above circumstances, some of the weak holders coming to the market have weakened the market, and in some cases the rates have dropped. Auckland and Lansdowne have come down by about 10 points at 300 and 268 respectively, Lawrence and Union have declined by about 25 points at 690 and 682. A heavy drop of nearly 60 points in Gondolpara is to be noted due to bursting of a boiler in the Mills. Kamarhatty have moved back to 662. Reliance and Empire mark a fall about 2 points.

The speculative counters of Howrah and Clive have been maintained at 57 and 38/12 respectively.

Cottons:—Dunbar were reported at 225, Kesoram at 5 and Bengal Nagpur at 32/4.

Coals:—Satisfactory conditions prevail in this section, and the scope of business has become wide. This week the outstanding features of the section were Gopalichuck to jump from 7/12 to 10/8, Bhalgora from 6/8 to 8/4, Equitable from 22/12 to 24/4 and Lakurka from 6/12 to 8. Barrakur were steady at 15/2, Bengal at 455xd. Raneegunge were little easier at 42.

Tea Shares:—Were neglected.

Banks:—Were a little quiet market with less doing. Imperial Bank F.P. and contributory were mentioned at 1430 and 352. Central Bank were quoted at 1[illegible]8.

Govt. Securities:—The market has become quiet especially for 3-1/2 per ccent. Paper and 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70. They are quoted at 67/12 and 80/2. However, 5 per cent. 1945-55 and 6 per cent. Bonds are not much affected.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel were a steady feature at 16/14 towards the close on the rumours of a very satisfactory dividend. Bengal Iron were in inquiry with no business passing. Indian Standard Wagon have been reported at 30 from their last quotation of 48, but had buyers at 32/8 at the close. Preference shares of this concern are very attractive at the present price of 85 with one year's dividend in arrear. The share holders would get Rs. 14 at the end of the next year, if the Co. make sufficient profit, as assured by the managing agents. B. I. Corpn. Ordy. were quoted at 2/15 and Mysore at 127.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, July 1.			
Linseed Sept.	11	4	3
Linseed May	11	3	6
Wheat Sept.	7	4	9
Wheat May	7	7	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 1.	Cwts.
Wheat	2,366
Linseed	2,278
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	245
Gingellyseeds	160
Poppyseeds	16
Groundnuts	1,920
Castorseeds	677
Rice	2,005
Myrabollams	1,650
Cottonseeds	847
Mowraseeds	11
Gram	1,168
Joowar	1,047
Barley	365
Bajree	148
	Tons.
Coal	3,112

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 1.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept. 29-6-29.	This year.
Khandesh	67	362,172
Central India	728	377,355
Barsi and Nagar	....	255,821
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	84,272
Berar	168	783,239
Central Provinces	....	389,193
Total Oomras	963	2,252,052
Dholera	1,606	206,681
N.-W. Provinces	....	61,520
Rajputana	185	47,837
Sind-Punjab	596	130,224
Broach	....	192,291
Coompta & Dharwar	755	161,704
Westerns-Northerns	783	44,395
Cocoanada	....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	35,286
Persian	25	1,682
American	....	9,364
Egyptian & African	392	88,905
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	10
Total	5,305	3,171,356

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 1.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 27th June. 29-6-29.	This year.
Europe	1,370	809,412
Japan & China	6,725	1,533,941
Coast Ports	....	18,216
Up-country by Rail	....	120,244
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	54,447
Total	8,095	2,536,260

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 1.	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	230	....
Bengal Fine	220	....
Bengal F.G.	215	200|5
Sindh-Punjab Fine	220	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	215	200|5
Wardha-Hingt Fine	295	265|70
Nagpur Savner Fine	295	270
Yeotmal Fine	285	260
Aswi Fine	285	260
Amraoti Fine	275	255
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275	250
Mulkapur Fine	265	235
Khandesh Fine	255	225
Muthia Fine	225	215
Muthia F.G.	210	205
Nanded-Parna F.G.G.S.	275	255
Purna F.G.G.S.	265	255
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	270	255
Indore-Ujjain Fine	275	265
Burwah Sanavad Fine	275	255
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Cambodia	400	....
Miraj-Sangli	....	....
Compta Good	....	....
Jinja	465	....
Busoga	470	....

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 29.
(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

July close at s. 8/5 1/4d. up 3-1/4d.

Oct. close at s. 8/10 5/8d. up 3-5/8d.

Dec. close at s. 9/2d. up 3-3/4d.

Cable Advices:—"Market strong short covering, nervous."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, June 29.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

Week ending 29-6-1929	Bales.
Total in Sight	15,481,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	378,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	212,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	2,320,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	418,000
Total Sales	30,690
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,000
Total Cotton Afloat	128,,000
American Cotton Afloat	20,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	19,000
Total World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	248,000
Great Britain Takings of American Cotton	40,000
U.S.A. & Canada Takings of American Cotton	123,000
Continent Takings of American Cotton	57,000
Japan, China, etc. Takings of American Cotton	18,000

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

MONSOON WEAKENING IN DECCAN

POONA, July 1.

The monsoon has weakened in Deccan and Central Provinces and extended, feebly in Northwest India. It is strengthening in Assam and North Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, East Rajputana, Konkan, Malabar, local in Lower Burma, West United Provinces east and north Punjab, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras, North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and Gujarat

The chief amounts are:—Myitkyina two inches; Tavoy one and a half; Victoria Point three quarters; Akyab, Lashio a half; Mergui a quarter; Cherrapunji fourteen; Jaipaiguri five; Sibsagar one; Darjeeling three quarters; Dibrugarh, Cox's Bazar, Narangang a half; Dhubri, Silchar, a quarter; Mukteshwar three quarters; Amraoti, Chanda, Jagdalpur Khandwa a half; Roorkee a quarter; D. I Khan one and a half; Simla one; Jaipur, Bhavnagar a half; Rawalpindi, Udaipur, Dalhousie a quarter; Mahableshwar, Ranagiri, Momurgao, Mangalore two; Mercara one and a half; Bombay, Calicut, Cochin one; Malegaon, Belgaum, Trivandrum, Salem, Cuddalore, Vellore a half; Negapatam, Nellore and Cocanada a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Assam and on Burma coast and extend in Bengal and Bihar.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity with origin about three thousand six hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at eight hours twenty-four minutes on Sunday, 13th June.—A.I.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

July 1.

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	1·18"	1·50"	1·35"
Total Since 1st June	26·63	33 28	26·61
Total for the cor. period '28	28·61	32 28	27 30
Total for the cor. period '27	35 63	38·70	31·71

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 1/7/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.585 inches (.102 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours + .027.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.4 degrees (4.1 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.8 degrees (1.1 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 23 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 438 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 45.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10 miles per hour.

Rainfall in 24 hours 18 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.18 inches.

Total rainfall during year 27.32 inches.

Wheather Remarks.—Squally.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,600 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 8 hrs. 24 mints. Yesterday (I. S. T.)

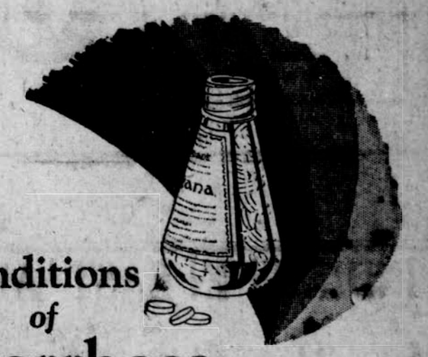
BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ld)

Bombay, June 29.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 27th June——

	1928-29	1927-28
	31,58,358	
Same time last season	32,48,898	
Exports from 1st Sept. to 27th June——		
United Kingdom	60,398	81,507
Continent	7,13,893	6,20,315
China	3,16,231	2,42,382
Japan	12,17,710	8,83,841
Coast Ports	18,216	25,516
U. S. A.	35,121	4,850
Total	23,61,569	18,58,411
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 27th June 1929	1,20,244	
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 27th June 1929	4,72,847	
Same period last year	4,61,758	
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers, & Mills in Bombay on 27th June 1929	11,53,425	
Same time last year	12,13,512	



In Conditions of Diarrhoea

especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief invariably follows the administration of *calcium* (lime) in the form of Kalzana.

It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.

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"By the use of 6 Kalzana tablets daily, the diarrhoea (in two severe cases) was stopped in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physician, in a leading medical journal.

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Bombay, July 1.

	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
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Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 3
Pahlad	0 15 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 9
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David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
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Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 3
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 3
Maher	0 15 0
Kachhwa	0 14 6
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 0
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 15 0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 3
Moon Mill	1 1 3
3732 Moon	1 1 3
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Jacob	1 0 3
Moon Mill	1 0 3
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

July 1.

Steel Worker, Shelar, New York.
Arabia, Ferrara, Genoa.
Sado Maru, Ulchino, Kobe.
Dumana, Stockwell London.

DEPARTURES.

July 2.

Clan Macbride, Last, Dunkirk.

LOADING.

July 1.

Steamer West Loquassuch for New York.
Steamer Steel Worker for New York.
Steamer Jalaputra for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalatarang for Rangoon.

SS Steelworker:—The M M Coy's steamer Steel Worker arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

SS Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Sado Maru:—The N Y K steamer Sado Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

SS Dumana:—The M M Coy's steamer Dumana, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

SS Clan Macbride:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Macbride, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a cargo of manganese ore.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 1.

3 Months 5 13/32 per cent.
6 Months 5 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent nom.
One month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 11 0
yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 10 0
6300	10 10 0
44000	9 2 0
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BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 2 1929

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

How The Whites Are Getting An Upper Hand

PANDIT HARDAYAL NATH KUNZRU'S LECTURE

—:o:—

Hopes Labour Govt. Holds Out Hopes Of Better Relations

'The advent of the Labour Government extends some hope that the problems which divide Indians and Europeans in East Africa, difficult as they are, will be approached with a sympathetic spirit and solved in a satisfactory manner.' Declared Pandit Har Dayal Nath Kunzru. M.L.A. who addressed a gathering of a students on the "Problems of Indians in East Africa" at the Students' Brotherhood Hall on Monday evening.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

Pandit Kunzru declared that there was a time when Indians were unmindful of the duties towards their countrymen abroad. But happily this could not be said any longer. It was generally agreed that there was more lively recognition of the fact that the position of Indians settled outside India had an important bearing on the position of Indians in their own country. On the position enjoyed by Indians elsewhere depended the status of Indians in the Empire and the whole world. When discussing the status of Indians outside India, one naturally thought of South Africa and East Africa. Happily just at present things were quieter at South Africa but East Africa still remained the storm centre of racial inequality and bias.

HISTORY OF INDIAN PROBLEMS IN AFRICA.

The speaker went on to say that having called upon to fill the office of the President of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress he had occasion to study Indian problems on the spot and to ascertain the fundamental questions with which Indians there, were confronted for the last ten years.

He would begin with the appointment of the Commission known as the Closer Union Commission which was appointed by His Majesty's Government towards the end of 1927. The Commission was presided over by Sir Edward Hilton-Young and the members were Sir George Schuster now Finance Member of the Government of India, and two others one of whom had taken deep interest in problems relating to Aboriginal Races.

The Commission was asked in the first place to make recommendations with regard to a closer co-operation between the East African territories on questions concerning common interest, and particularly in regard to transport and communications, customs, defence, research and a few other things, either by means of a Federation or some other way. The other question which it was called upon to consider was whether as a result of the scheme proposed for closer union either by means of the establishment of a Federal Council or any other method suggested, changes should be made in the powers and constitution of the various Legislative Councils.

The Commission went to South Africa by the end of 1927 and after listening to the evidence of all the communities produced a report which might be regarded as extremely comprehensive and valuable. The Indian community was assisted for placing its views by two representative deputed for the purpose by the Government of India.

NO GOOD FROM HILTON-YOUNG COMMISSION.

"This Commission does not concede to Indians any rights which they did not possess before. It has made certain recommendations which are of the greatest importance to Indians but broadly speaking it may be said that it has made no positive proposals which advances the position of Indians in East Africa." In these words Pandit Kunzru expressed his disappointment with regard to the findings of the Hilton-Young Commission.

The main recommendations which the Committee made were, with regard to Federation, the position of the Kenya Legislative Council and the question of the common electoral roll. Now with regard to the question of Federation the Commission recommended the appointment of a High Commissioner or Governor-General who would have to discharge three duties. In the first place he would have to take measures for unifying native policy. In the second placce he would have to co-ordinate services for common interests and thirdly it would be his duty to give effect to the changes proposed in the Kenya Legislative Council.

As regards the position of the Kenya Legislative Council, the Commission recommended that the strength of the official element should be reduced by 4 and that the number of non-officials should be increased correspondingly. At present the Council consisted of 38 members. out of whom 20 were officials, 11 elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians and 1 elected Arab. If the recommendations of the Commissions were carried out it would only strengthen the position of the Europeans by four members.

WHITES TO HAVE UPPER HAND.

The Commission recommended that these four non-official members may be nominated to represent 'native interests' but there was no doubt that these places will be captured by the Europeans. The Commission went further and recommended that this change should be progressive which meant that the Europeans would in course of time acquire the upper hand in the Kenya Legislative Council. "This position is not at all satisfactory to Indians" said Mr. Kunzru.

CIVILIZATION FRANCHISE.

With regard to the common electoral roll Mr. Kunzru said the Commission after discussing the question from both the Indian and European point of view arrived at the conclusion that the present adult franchise should be abandoned in favour of a civilization franchise. The Commission thought that in view of the ultimate good of the Colony a common electoral roll should be aimed but expressed the opinion that this should be done only with the consent of the Europeans.. with a view to ascertain the views of the Europeans the Commission recommended the High Commissioner to institute a census to dertmine the respective number of European and Indian voters on the establishment of civilization franchise. The strength of the voters should be separately determined and the result of the census

Continued on page 8.

THE ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

Work before Simla Session

NEW DELHI, June 30.

Though no date has been officially fixed for the opening of the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly, in Simla, it is increasingly clear that the session will commence on the 2nd of September, if not on the 30th August.

There is considerable speculation as to whether the Congress Party members will be allowed to attend the session or not, but the meeting of the Congress Working Committee which is announced to meet in Delhi on the 5th July is expected to revise the previous decision in order to meet the situation. Pending this decision, many members of the Congress Party who would otherwise have tabled resolutions and questions have stayed their hand. Meanwhile, according to the information received here from many parts of India, a few questions and some important resolutions have been given notice of.

CENTRAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The resolution asking for the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the question of suitable locality for the establishment of Central Medical Research Institute and recruitment for the medical research service has, it is well-known, already been sent in by a large number of members including Dr. Moonje, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Neogy. A series of searching questions have also been given notice of on the same subject. These are intended to elicit from the Government, information as to decisions, if any, that have been taken on the Fletcher Committee's report on the organisation of medical research and what opinions if any have been received from the provincial governments, Universities and medical bodies. Information is also sought on the details of the work started at Dehra Dun for locating the Institute.

At the same time questions will be addressed to ascertain the progress in the establishment of the Public Health Institute at Calcutta, and a suggestion is thrown that the Government should wait to watch the progress of the Public Health Institute before launching on the Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun. and in this connection the opinion of the medical profession is drawn attention to.

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

Mr. K. C. Roy is responsible for three very important resolutions, two of which relate to the position of Indians in Africa. These two read as follows:—(1) This Assembly recommends to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that he be pleased to lay on the table all correspondence leading to the deputation of the Right Hon Srinivasa Sastri to East Africa and any report or reports that the Right Hon. Gentleman might have submitted to the Government. (2) This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to convey to His Majesty's Government that the recommendations contained in the Hilton Young Commission's report are unacceptable to this House and that His Majesty's Government be pleased to convene a conference with a view to profound an acceptable policy in respect of emigration and political status of His Majesty's Indian subjects.

Mr. Roy's third motion is for appointment of a committee to examine the existing Indian Telegraph Act and the statutory rules thereunder and bring them into line with the modern enactments of others countries, thus assuring due and adequate control over telegraphs including wireless.

Another non-official resolution which has gained publicity is that by Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya (Madras) urging that the Assembly should express itself on any amendment to rules of House as foreshadowed by Viceroy, before the Secretary of State gives his sanction.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS CO.

Dr. Moonje has questioned relating to the subsidy to the Imperial Airways Limited for civil aviation in India. He asks what is the capital of the company to be subsidised, whether the company is registered in India or England, how many of the shareholders are Indians, what proportion does the total amount of Indian shares bear to the total capital of the company etc. He also wants to know whether tenders were called, if so whether in India or in England, the names of the companies that have tendered and what were the qualifications that were considered as the deciding factor in the acceptance of the tender. He concludes, "Is it not a fact that the company receiving subsidy is not an Indian concern but a tributary to the Imperial Airways Limited?" and "whether this is not a violation of the undertaking given by Sir B. N. Mitra?"

Mr. Gaya Prasad has some questions relating to the Public Safety Ordinance. He wants to know how many have been dealt with since its promulgation and the names of the organisations in India and outside that have been declared unlawful, membership of which makes the persons liable to criminal prosecution.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY"

—:o:—

More Arrests Continue

IRREGULARITIES AT IDENTIFICATION PARADE

LAHORE, July 1.

Mr. Jatin Das, Assistant Secretary, South Calcutta Congress Committee was arrested in connection with the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case and was produced before the Additional District Magistrate for further remand.

The Magistrate referred him to be produced before the Special Magistrate when he returns to Lahore to-morrow or day after. Mr. Das brought to the notice of the Court certain irregularities in identification parade saying that at parade's time he was mixed with six railway coolies with their dirty and scanty cloth with the result it was very easy to single out a Bengali young man like him from among the "coolies" and thus was identified by probably certain Bengali. The Magistrate who held identification refused to take notice of the complaint nor did he give his name and particulars, etc.

Mr. Das further complained against his being handcuffed as respectable political prisoners are not handcuffed in Bengal. The Magistrate replying said that handcuffing was usual with the Punjab Police. Mr. Das observed that there should be distinction in the treatment between ordinary criminals and respectable political prisoners. The Magistrate referred him to Special Magistrate. Mr. Das then was escorted to Railway lock-up. It is learnt that Victor Hugo's "Laughing" was sent for Mr. Das, but was withheld by the Police.—Free Press.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR LAHORE "CONSPIRACY"

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LAHORE, July 1.

It is reported that Lalit Kumar Mukherji, an M.Sc. student of Allahabad, has been arrested in connection with the Lahore "Conspiracy" case, the approver bringing the number of approvers to six, including Ramsarandas of Kapurthala.—Free Press.

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MR. DAS BROTHER MAKES SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

LAHORE, July 1.

Complaining against the proceedure resorted to by the prosecution in the case of his brother, Mr. Jatin Das Kiron Chandra Das in the course of a statement to the Free Press of India says:

"On the 14th June my brother was arrested and was brought to Lahore. Myself reaching Lahore on 21st I interviewed my brother on 22nd and put in a bail application on 26th and since the Special Magistrate promised to pronounce orders the same afternoon I approached him in the afternoon. He deferred orders. Subsequently on every following day I approached him and he said that he had sent the papers to the Police for report and that he would pronounce orders on 1st July. But on 1st July the Magistrate was not in station. The Bail application is being undecided till to-day."

He further complains of the Secretary of the Police in giving any kind of information regarding remand, etc., which is putting them to extreme difficulties. He says the accused has got right to oppose remands or adjournments but the procedure adopted in his brother's case is highly illegal and objectionable.—Free Press.

MR MALAVIYA IN POONA

—:o:—

Lectures on Swaraj

REMINDS AUDIENCE OF LOKMANYA'S "MANTRA"

POONA CITY, July 1.

A monster meeting was held this evening under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. in Kirloskar Theatre in which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a very brilliant address in Hindi for more than an hour. He impressed upon the audience that every human being irrespective of caste or creed must have a passion for Swaraj. He reminded the audience of Lokamanya Tilak's saying "Home Rule is my birthright and I shall have it." He traced the history of Maharashtrian heroes who fought and laid foundation for Swaraj and protected the Hindu Faith and asked to keep up the traditions of Baji Prabhu Bajirao. He appealed to keep the unity between different castes to show tolerance and treat with brotherly affection the "depressed" class people and to give up the conservative view in the matter of allowing "untouchables" into temples.

DOMINION STATUS BEFORE 1930.

He assured the audience that if they swear to wear Swadeshi cloth and boycott foreign cloth, Britain shall have no other alternative but to recognise India's right for Dominion Status before the year 1930.

Referring to the Muslims' attempt to raise opposition against the Nehru Report, he declared that the demand of Muslims to secure three seats in the Central Legislature is unjustinable. The principle of representation on popular basis must be acceptable to all Muslims, but where they are in majority they demand population basis and where they are in minority they want more seats in Legislatures for their own protection. He hoped that the unity between the Hindus and Mahomedans will be attained as also the relations with the States will be maintained based upon Sanads and Treaties.

He once again appealed to take a vow of Swadeshi and to keep up a brotherly feeling towards people of all castes and creeds.

Mr. Aney summarised the speech of Panditji in Marathi and with the national song of "Vandemataram," the meeting terminated.—Free Press.

(Continued from column 7).

how the riots broke out again is this true?

The witness:—There was no such thing as a pact that he was aware of. It was only a friendly talk between the leaders of both the communities. It is not true that Hindus broke any pact.

The witness was against any reinforcement of police force in the city. The present police force, he said, was sufficient to cope with the work. In times of serious riots police force, however big it was, could not be of much use. Why should ratepayers be burdened with additional taxation on account of police?

Replying to Mr. Javeri, the witness observed that the ill feeling between Hindus and Muslims had incrased since this communal representation came into existence.

The witness maintained that there were communist forces working in Bombay. At least one Trade Union i.e., the Girni Kamgar Union, was run on communist lines. He advocated stringent measures as a remedy to check the spread of communism. If they wanted place in the industry and in the city, the communist activities had to be put under proper control. There ought to be an inquiry into the bonafides of the Girni Kamgar Union. If it was found that this was not a genuine trade union working under the Trade Unions Act, its recognition must be immediately withdrawn. Continuing, the witness stated that according to his estimate the workers were losing nearly 75 lacs of rupees every month owing to the strike. The total losses during the six months of the last strike were somewhere near ten crores at a moderate estimate. For all these colossal losses, the Girni Kamgar Union alone was primarily responsible.

The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday 11-30 a.m.

CAUSE OF COMMUNAL TENSION

—:o:—

"Communal Representation," Says Sir Manmohandas Ramji

EVIDENCE BEFORE PERCIVAL COMMITTEE

Further evidence was recorded by the Riots Enquiry Committee which met again on Monday morning at the Secretariat.

Mr. T. C. Greenop, the Chief Officer of the Bombay Fire Brigade, in his oral evidence, stated that under certain conditions fire-hose should be used to disperse the mob. No doubt, that would be a more humane method than firing. The use of fire-hose would only be a temporary check; but as an effective measure to disperse an infuriated mob, a fire-hose was of no use. In cities like London and Berlin, a fire-hose was used for such purposes, but there the pressure of water was much higher than in Bombay. On main roads in Bombay there was a very good pressure, but on side streets the pressure was mild. Then again there was the question of safe-guarding the men operating a hose on the mob.

Replying to the Chairman, the witness said that with very high pressure, the force of the water-jet would be 150 feet at the most.

NOT NECESSARILY COMMUNAL.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, the ex-Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, in his evidence stated that he had gone through four riots during his term of office as a Presidency Magistrate. During the recent riots, however, he was not an eye-witness to any incident of rioting. The riots in Bombay, he went on to say, were not necessarily communal. The riots in 1921 were directed against the Government officials.

Questioned by Mr Mirza, the witness expressed his belief that there was communal tension between Hindus and Muslims in Bombay. That tension existed for a very long time. It was there even before the advent of Reforms. Discussing the remedies to remove this tension, the witness observed that education by itself would not go very far in this respect. Communities must settle their differences by mutual agreement.

According to the witness, the strike in the textile industry was responsible for the February riots. He believed that there were communistic ideas among certain class of people in the city. He was of opinion that the strikers bore animous against the Pathans because the latter were employed to guard the mill area.

Mr. Mirza: Do you infer from it that the persons interested in avenging themselves against the Pathans may have started the kidnapping scare?

The witness:—That is only an inference.

FIRING, THE ONLY REMEDY.

The witness did not advocate the use of tear gas for dispensing the riotous crowds. Firing was the only remedy if they wanted to put down this riots promptly and not play with the situation. He agreed that this remedy was a very strong measure but his submission was, that howsoever strong, the remedy had got to be resorted to in times of emergency.

The witness then discussed the existing powers of the police and suggested that in certain cases these powers had to be strengthened by amending the present law, or by fresh legislation. He also pointed out that Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was not as extensively used as it ought to be. The police force, he said, was not adequate to meet the requirements of the city. He was in favour of increasing the force of mounted police because he argued that the mounted police could, without incurring the least injury, scatter the mob.

COMMUNAL TENSION.

Sir Manmohan Ramji, a prominent merchant and mill-owner, stated that the immediate cause which led the riots was the strike of the workmen in the oil mills. Another cause was the communal tension which was in existence for a long time. The witness then observed that Hindus and Muslims lived in India for a number of centuries like brothers in perfect peace and harmony. Latterly, however, several things had happened which had created a tension between the two communities. If the strike in the Oil Company was not there, the witness proceeded, perhaps the riots would not have developed at all. He then narrated how the strike in the Oil Mill originated. He added that the strikers must have a grudge against the Pathans because the latter were used to break the strike of workers.

The witness emphatically declared that the riots had nothing to do with the preachings of the leaders of Hindu Mahasabha and the Arya Samaj. It was a silly insinuation to say that these institutions were responsible in any way for the riots.

Asked as to who was responsible for giving communal tinge to the recent riots, the witness observed that it was very difficult to lay the fault at the door of any particular man or institution. On the 29th of January, he went on to say, they had a meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to elect their representative to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. At about 4-30 p.m. some Muslim members of the Chamber came to the meeting and told him that the communal situation in the city was getting very serious. They urged that the Chamber must do something to pacify the feelings of Muslims. The same evening, they had a meeting at the premises of the Chamber where the question of communal tension was discussed. A handbill was drawn out over the signatures of Hindu and Muslim leaders in which an appeal was made to the public to maintain peace and order. They had stated in this handbill that the kidnapping scare was bogus and people should not give credence to it. The witness further remarked that since the Pathans were involved in the strike, it was very likely that the strikers should have a grudge against them.

ALLEGED PACT.

Dewan Bahadur Javeri: It has been stated that there was a pact arrived at between the responsible leaders of Hindus and Muslims that there should be no more rioting between the two communities. This pact, it is alleged, was broken by Hindus in the first instance and that was

(Continued in column 5).

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